The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

GRAND WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

The Whole City on Fire for Lincoln and Hamlin!

Twelve Thousand Torchmen in Procession.

PANORAMIC SKETCH OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR

Details and Particulars of the Clubs on Duty.

What was Thought and Said of the Wide-Awakes in the Hotels and Street-Corner Groups.

Full and Accurate Account of Every Incident and Item.

Round as a shield and bright as molten silver the moon uprose last evening about 7½ o'clock, touching the cupola of the City Hall with light and throwing out into delicate relief the foliage and branches of the Park trees, as your Reporter hastened from the TIMES Office to Broadway, on his way to view the Wide-Awakes.

Even at that early hour, the Park itself and all the sidewalks were densely crowded, the stages and carriages having to slowly crawl up the centre of the street through dense fringes of excited and expectant humanity. Windows and stoops were packed with curious faces; all the corners displayed mass-meetings in embryo—fresh accessions constantly thronging up from the side streets to swell the numbers or supply the places of those lucky ones who had managed to push their way into the main upward-drifts of the palpitating current.

Stepping into a stage and driving up towards Union-square as fast as the many human obstructions would allow us, the scene became more animated and brilliant each moment, as we approached the main centre of attraction. Broadway never more thoroughly displayed its Metropolitan character—all ranks and varieties of men, women and children being collected and merged together behind its curbstone lines on either hand.

Here and there some earnest Republican, not having the fear of Southern excommunication in his heart, had lighted up the entire front of his store with a prodigal display of wax-candles in tin sconces—the provisions of his policy of insurance being set at naught for this one night. But other store-fronts were dark and dismal, more especially those desirous of figuring in such "white lists" as the enterprising Mr. HAMBLETON, of Georgia, was in the habit of publishing at fifty dollars per name.

Slowly presses forward the stage between living walls of American man-and-womanhood, the best order everywhere prevailing, and not a single disturbance marring the harmony of curiosity and expectation. It is a scene such as only the Empire City could produce—a thing to be proud of in the midst of that lax administration of justice which has so long been the reproach of our people. Everywhere the Police may be seen quietly moving through the crowds and pressing back those who would block up the thoroughfare. Now and again a suspicious character is caught in the middle of a throng, his fingers probably coveting his neighbor's goods. Without noise or bustle he is seized, hurried away down some back street towards a Police Station, and there given lodgings for the night, on the truly charitable pretext of keeping him out of temptation.

Brilliantly gleam the many-colored, fiery lamp-writings in front of the various theatres and concert halls. Proudly flap the Lincoln and Hamlin banners suspended across the street in front of each Republican Campaign Club. Denser and more billowy grows the human tide on either side of the street, as the stage in which we are seated slowly plows its way, in the rear of a long procession of similar vehicles, up towards Grace Church. Here we pass the gaudy white marble-front of the St. Nicholas, every window in its immense face thronged with a private party of patient spectators. Next we reach the severely conservative New-York Hotel, from the darkened windows of which no word of cheer can be expected.

But just in front of this latter hostelry is one of the largest Wide-Awake Clubs in our City—the Club, in fact, which had the difficulty with the New-York Hotel guests some eight or ten days ago. From the large wooden stage in front of this building, a fiery arrow now shoots up into the darkened sky—a serpentine quivering light, flinging behind it as it rises a shower of golden sparks, brilliant and beautiful as the auriferous rain with which Jove penetrated the chamber-roof of Danäe. Higher and higher shoots the wavering spear of fire, followed by a dozen similar projectiles, each bursting at the climax of its height, and scattering broadcast against the deep blue background of the sky a shower of flaming rubies, emeralds, diamonds, sapphires and white crystals. We are approaching the outskirts of the procession, and this is the first alarm-point on the route.

Slowly, and yet more slowly, creeps forward the stage until, as it approaches Union-square, the whole street becomes blocked with a barricade of flesh, broadcloth and crinoline, jammed and crowded together in one inextricable mass. Peeping out of the front window of the impeded vehicle, the eye is arrested by a lurid and smoky glare, overtopping the tumultuous billows of humanity. We are now opposite Grace Church, and can see the light of the Wide-Awake Clubs sweeping down Fourteenth-street, through Union-square, towards Fifth-avenue.

Twenty hands—there have been twenty in the stage—pull the check-string all together, and twenty men dismount to merge and be separated on their various missions of curiosity or business, through the crowd. Your Reporter makes a dive into a side street, elbows and bows and pushes his way into Union-square by a circuitous route, arriving just in time to see a grand circling procession of many thousand torches, banners and richly-colored lamps, sweeping in a sort of patriotic war-dance round and round the astonished statue of Washington!

Casting a glance back towards the East River, we observe Fourteenth-street solidly paved with flaming torches. Turning round towards the North River, a similar magnificent spectacle is presented—a long line of flaming light moving rapidly down Fifth-avenue, and thus forming a fiery cross with the intersection of the street from which we take this view. The masses of Wide-Awakes in Fourteenth-street are as yet stationary, with the exception of that body in ruddy capes and gleaming hatchets, numbering about two hundred, who are performing the grand circular ovation round the equestrian figure of the Father of his Country.

Again pushing and elbowing out of the dense crowd assembled at this point, we dive once more into the unfrequented quiet of a side-street and emerge on Fifth-avenue, at the corner of some intersecting street, between Fifteenth and Twentieth. Was ever finer or more orderly spectacle presented! Has the eye ever rested on a vista of more thrilling human interest than is now unrolled before it, in gazing down toward the Washington Parade Ground, or up to the glittering open space in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel!

The whole of this stately avenue, with its solid brown-stone fronts, plate-glass windows and blinds of polished woods, is illuminated by the artificial daylight of more than ten thousand torches. Solid and steadfast men—the bone and sinew, the intellect and strength of many States—are ranged here under their respective banners, all dressed in shining capes and caps, all bearing flaming torches, and the whole immense force being under as good discipline and order as many of our best-exercised militia regiments. Fiery serpents whiz upward, scattering behind them fiery trails and bursting into crowns of brilliants; at regular intervals, gaily-dressed wagons carrying rocket-batteries flame forth into miniature volcanoes of incessant and ever-changing beauty. The smoke of so many torches forms a red canopy over the whole scene; and when the orders are given to march, one might fancy that a river of burning billows was rolling rapidly forward through a channel of sculptured walls.

"Vainly, ye blessed twinklers of the night,
Your feeble beams ye shed,
Quench'd in the unnatural light which might outstare
Even the broad eye of day;
And thou from thy celestial way
Pourest, O Moon, an ineffectual ray!
For lo! ten thousand torches flame and flare
Upon the midnight air,
Blotting the lights of heaven
With one portentous glare.
Behold, the fragrant smoke, in many a fold
Ascending, floats along the fiery sky,
And hangeth visible on high,
A dark and waving canopy."

Far, far behind, beyond all reach of sight,
In order'd files the torches flow along,
One ever-lengthening line of gliding light
Far, far behind,
Rolls on the undistinguishable clamor
Of horn, and trump, and tambour,
Incessant as the roar
Of streams which down the wintry mountain pour,
And louder than the dread commotion
Of breakers on a rocky shore,
When the winds rage over the waves,
And Ocean to the Tempest raves.

Fifth-avenue on the whole is not openly friendly to the Wide-Awakes, nor does it do anything to mark a sense of disapprobation. Here and there the windows of a mansion are illuminated, and fair Republican Miss Floras fling out bouquets or wave small spider-webs of perfumed cambric and lace as some more than commonly brilliant company makes its appearance. But for the most part, though the high, aristocratic stoops are crowded with anxious and applauding gazers, the windows are kept carefully closed, certain small open chinks in the blinds alone attesting that female curiosity has got the better of politico-commercial prudence.

Endless seems the procession, fresh and yet fresh companies of the Republican army debouching from side-streets into the Avenue, as room is made for their entrance by the passage downward of those in the van. While waiting for their turn to mix in the march, these regiments of uniformed link-bearers bivouac on the curb-stones or squat complacently on convenient steps. All varieties of military evolutions appear familiar to them—their torches now rapidly forming into hollow square around some decorated wagon filled with ladies in star-spangled robes, or meandering in single file into a curved procession, designed to imitate the waving outline of those fences for which the chief Candidate on their ticket split his immortal rails.

No appurtenance of a military host is lacking here, each third or fourth company having trundled behind it a huge brass howitzer or field-piece, the mouth of which is expected to discourse most eloquent music next Fourth of March, when the patriarchal ABRAHAM of Illinois carries his carpet-bag and portfolio up the shouting steps of the White House. Here are pioneers with ugly hatchets, and it may be observed that all the torchmen carry their illuminating machines as soldiers carry their firelocks. Each captain and other officer is distinguished from his men by appropriate decorations or varieties of uniform—the officers having colored lanterns, with glass shades, while the mere privates bear Britannia-metal lamps, swung on metal forks at the top of each pole. Military bands at the head of every second company discoursed patriotic and thrilling music—fifes and drums predominating, but the ring of brazen instruments also lending vivacity and harmony to the general chorus. These bands, for the most part, are in uniform like the Wide-Awakes, and the incessant peals of their playing must be imagined during every step of our description.

Down Fifth-avenue sways and surges this tide of earnest enthusiasm, the red canopy of smoke overhead traveling above it, as did the Star of the East over the heads of the wise men journeying towards Bethlehem. Here the procession marches, twenty or thirty abreast, with a precision of step and line which would do no discredit to the Seventh in its best days of drill and pride. There some exuberant company again breaks out into a circling war-dance, eighty or one hundred torches whirling round, two abreast, in a circle as accurate as could be drawn with a pair of compasses. Further on, we find the hollow-square movement again repeated round an immense wagon, bearing on its surface a wood-and-linen model of the White House, with cupola and windows—the interior being brilliantly lit up, and a legend on each side announcing that the original of this artistic creation is to be the home of Mr. A. LINCOLN, for four years, after next 4th of March.

Wheeling into the Washington Parade-ground at the foot of Fifth-avenue, fresh discharges of grand fire-works take place, every change in the order of procession being punctuated and emphasized, so to speak, by admiration-notes of Roman candles, whizzing rockets, blazing blue-lights and effervescing rosy effulgences. Swooping out of all the side-streets, and up through all the crowded thoroughfares, fresh and yet fresh accessions of marching flames and fluttering banners may be observed. Here and there some transparency has traced on it the names of MORGAN and CAMPBELL, in luminous conjunction with those of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, but truth compels us to say that such devices are the exception, not the rule.

At last the head of the mighty column debouches into Broadway through Eighth-street, and is received with shouts of applause and welcome by its friends—in almost absolute silence by those not eager for a Republican triumph. Never has order been better preserved than upon this occasion, and the community is indebted mainly to the exertions and excellent foresight of General Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY for the wisdom with which so vast a demonstration by the political minority was secured from interruption in its march through the streets of Democratic New-York. Doubtless, too, the gleaming hatchets of the pioneers may have somewhat contributed to this result; but justice to the "Unterrified" makes us confess, that no serious inclination to mar or disturb the ceremony was anywhere evinced.

Down Broadway swept the gleaming tide, all the illuminations on each side of it, in store-fronts, windows and fiery signs, paling and waning their ineffectual rush-lights under the supreme brillancy of the onward waves of light. From many thousand windows, and from the balconies of all the chief hotels, spectators of all ages and both sexes looked down as in a dream on the crimson billows beneath them. Shrill and quick were the words of command, quickly and silently obeyed. Endless appeared the ever-unfolding links of the glowing chain, and varied beyond the power of pen to describe were the movements and fiery combinations of men in the ranks of the disciplined Wide-Awakes. They kept admirable time to the band-music played at the head of each detachment,—such airs as "Hail Columbia," "Yankee-Doodle" and popular melodies from "Norma" appearing those most in vogue with the directors in charge of this part of the entertainments.

Nothing printable with leaden types and black ink could convey the impression given to the beholder looking up and down Broadway from the balcony of the St. Nicholas, over the main entrance. The fuliginous canopy overhanging the procession had beneath it eleven or twelve thousand torches of many colors, each blazing like a star. At regular intervals along the line of march, rocket batteries and Roman candles sent up glittering streams of fire, these lights casting sudden and strange tints of red, green, yellow, blue and white effulgence over the male and female faces set and packed in each window, like pictures in a frame.

Every now and again some passing company would burst forth into a song or war-chaunt; Frenchmen singing the *Marsellaise* or *Mourir pour la Patrie*, and the Germans indulging in guttural vocalisms and stomach-intonations of patriotism, such as the ear of your Reporter had not the quickness nor requisite knowledge to follow. Many of the American companies chaunted in very tolerable fashion campaign songs made for the occasion by bards and minstrels of the party:—but the singing, on the whole, was not of a kind to inspire Messrs. STRAKOSCH or ULLMANN with any utterly uncontrollable desire to employ this army of Wide-Awakes as permanent chorus-singers of the opera. Everything in this procession which appealed to the eye, was superior to that which claimed attention through the ear.

On arriving at the City Hall Park, the procession wheeled round its southern extremity and passed in magnificent review before the offices of the TIMES and *Tribune*, the windows of the latter newspaper being illuminated by Chinese paper lanterns of a red, white and blue admixture. Nothing could be finer to the eye of your tired reporter, again safely ensconced at his desk in an upper story, with a crowd of admiring crinolines blocking up the windows of his room, than was the enfilading of this enormous force up Chatham-street towards the Bowery. All the evolutions and ceremonials previously described were repeated with additions and embellishments, just in front of our office, each company giving lusty cheers as it passed beneath our own and the *Tribune's* windows.

The Wide-Awakes have invented for themselves a peculiar cheer, consisting of a numerical recital—"One, two, three"—"four, five, six"—"seven, eight" and then a terrific "tiger." The effect is somewhat startling to weak nerves; but the enthusiasm and high discipline of the whole body demand that every allowance should be made for such eruptive explosions of feeling. One Company, while giving these cheers in front of the *Tribune*, provoked a retort of groans from a crowd of Douglas Democrats, who had assembled on the steps of Tammany Hall—just as shipwrecked mariners might perch themselves, all huddled together, on a rock, to escape the rising fury and wrath of the waves which had stranded their vessel. This was the only case falling under our observation in which the Democratic majority of the City made the slightest advance towards interfering with the political exercises of their Republican opponents.

Reviewing the whole affair, it is generally conceded that the Union-square portion of the performances far surpassed in brilliancy, heartiness and effect, the demonstrations made at any other single point. At this magnificent terminus of Broadway proper, the whole resources of the procession were lavished with prodigal bounty. Here was afforded room sufficient for the full development of the many curious and striking evolutions which these Republican soldiers-of-peace have so rapidly acquired; and here, too, the display of pyrotechnics had ampler scope than elsewhere to be viewed. What with the myriad torches, shooting stars of artificial origin, grand bursts of martial music, and the suddenly harmonious cheers of the organized thousands for LINCOLN, HAMLIN and THURLOW WEED—the demonstration at this point must be regarded as having attained the zenith of its power and capacities.

At this late hour, no further or more detailed description of the general appearance presented by the Wide-Awakes last night can be given—all readers anxious for more information, or for more light on this very luminous proceeding, being respectfully referred to the specific reports which follow, "collected from the most authentic sources." How long the procession took in passing, the writer of this account has no idea. Certain it is that he commenced this sketch just as the head of the column appeared on a parallel with the northern face of the TIMES Building, at about seven minutes after 9 o'clock; and that at 12½ o'clock, as he sends up these last slips to the printing-room overhead, he can still hear the martial music and steady tramp of Wide-Awakes resounding in the streets beneath him. A glance from the window says that these are Jersey, Hoboken and Brooklyn companies returning home,—the regular procession having occupied not more than two hours in passing any one point on its line of march.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The "E. D. Morgan Artillery Company" carried the name of the Governor of the State and the American flag at the head of the column. This was followed by the Twentieth-Ward Artillery Company and their respective bands. The Ninth-Ward Wide-Awake associations, numbering some two hundred, followed, and after them came the Wide-Awakes of Hartford, New-Haven, and other Connecticut towns, a prominent place being assigned to them, as to Hartford belongs the honor of having originated the Wide-Awake organizations. New-Haven, Bridgeport, West Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, had about one thousand in the line. Marching as an escort of these Companies were the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Ward Wide-Awakes. Rhode Island followed Connecticut, Providence having about 300, and Newport 50. The Eighth Ward, of New-York, formed the escort. The delegation from Portland, Me., numbered about sixty men.

The Second Division was led by the "Garibaldi Liberators of Italy," organized as an artillery corps, and, like the other artillerists, were dressed in red shirts, dragging their beautiful brass piece behind them, which was flanked by platoons of twenty men. New-Brunswick, N. J., came after, with two hundred men; next, Yorkville, with one hundred and fifty torches. New-Jersey had the next place in the procession, Jersey City leading her State with a magnificent turn-out of over six hundred men. A delegation from Elizabeth and the Zouaves preceded the Newark Wide-Awakes, who numbered 400 strong. The latter were led by the Twenty-second Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Club, numbering over 300, and next to them a handsome delegation from Paterson, N. J., called the Rail-splitters' Batallion, numbering about 400. In the Third Division were embraced several Ward Clubs, the Eleventh and Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, having nearly 300 each, and others averaging over 150 in the ranks.

Delegations from Washington City, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, walked in the procession, with and without uniform. Richmond County came up 400 strong, and made a handsome display. Hoboken and Whitestone turned out over one hundred torches and two bands of music. Yonkers, Haverstraw, Tarrytown, Nyack, Albany and Troy were well represented. The First Ward of this City astonished everybody by the large and handsome display which they made in the procession. They had over 300 in the ranks. Brooklyn proper, South Brooklyn, and East Division came over with some 1,500 Wide-Awakes. These brought up the rear of the column, and as they reached the Astor House they defiled through Ann and Nassau streets, pausing for a time in Printing-house square, where they went through with the Wide-Awake manual, and afterwards took their several ways across the ferries to Brooklyn.

The following is a statement of the numbers in the procession, as near as they could be gathered from the officers representing the different Companies, and by actual count as they passed the Astor House:

From New-York City	5,000
Elsewhere in New-York State	3,000
From New-Jersey	1,750
From Delaware	25
From Maryland and the District of Columbia	200
From Maine	75
From Massachusetts, (individual delegations)	200
From Rhode Island	450
From Connecticut	1,000
Delegations from Western States	500
Total	12,200

Large delegations had been promised from Philadelphia and Boston, but a change in the time of holding their own Mass meetings prevented their attendance.

With a view of ascertaining the feeling created by the demonstration, among the strangers in the City stopping at the principal hotels, we sent reporters to each of them, and the result of what they heard is given below.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Contiguous to the New-York Hotel, the largest possible crowd of humanity was crammed into the smallest possible space, in the general anxiety to be near one of the most interesting points of view. The proximity of the Central Campaign Club Head-quarters, and the fact of the recent disturbance with the Wide-Awakes in this vicinity, attracted rather a motley gathering of the friends of all the Presidential candidates. The mutual anxiety to out-do one another in cheering for their respective candidates, while it tended greatly to enliven the scene, was at the same time strongly suggestive of bronchitis, sore throats, hoarseness, and cough remedies.

The crowd collected early, and filled not only every elevation, including brick-piles, door-steps, railings, gratings, new buildings and all the windows in the vicinity, but even the sidewalk and street to such an extent that the front of the strong companies was frequently broken before the procession could pass. Men, women, boys, girls, children and infants alike contended for their perpendicular, and rent the air with spasmodic shouts for this or that cause, according to circumstances. The delay in starting was a subject of universal comment, and various were the causes assigned. It was seriously debated whether the Wide-Awakes had gone to Kansas or to Salt River, to the White House to inaugurate "Old ABE," or in search of STEPHEN'S mother. All agreed that if they were Wide-Awakes they ought to have seen the time of night, and have distinguished the advertised time of starting about two hours and a-half earlier.

At length, however, those on their anxious seats were rewarded with a sight of grace, and the weary-legged pedestrians forgot their aching pains in the excitement of pyrotechnic and torchlight brilliancy, musical resonancy, and a very sturdy development of lung power. The reception of the pioneers of the procession at the New-York Hotel was decidedly equivocal. There were cheers for BELL and EVERETT, as well as "Old ABE;" for BRECKINRIDGE, as well as for free speech; for DOUGLAS as well as for the Rail-splitter. There were groans for the Black Republicans and for Slavery, for MORGAN and for BRADY. Then the tedium was relieved by cheers for the Union ticket, alternating with the Wide-Awake hurra. Now a long, loud, guttural groan would salute some straggling squad, and the next minute from the other side of the street would come a lusty hurrah for the solid phalanx of some well-drilled corps. What with these incongruous demonstrations, the blazing torches, myriad flags, multitude of banners, periodical fireworks, and busy tramp of the countless host in the blazing line, and the surging sea of excited humanity, the scene was highly interesting and intensely exciting.

Whether from apprehension of difficulty, or as an ordinary precaution to keep the house clean for the accommodation of guests, no strangers were admitted to the hotel. Two stalwart guards at the door persistently excluded all who could not furnish a plausible excuse. In vain did gentlemen want to see Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown—no such person was stopping at the house. Futile were the efforts to delude the sentries with professions of "business with Mr. CRANSTON," "wanting to take a drink at the bar," "got a friend in room No. 1,169," "want to pay a bill." Hercules and Cerberus were too old birds to be caught with such chaff. If gentlemen had friends they would have to wait till morning. If they wanted drinks they could go to the private door. If they wanted to see Mr. CRANSTON, he didn't want to see them, and so, what with the ebb to get in and the flow to get out, it soon became slack water at the door.

In the immediate vicinity of the entrance, therefore, there was considerable of a jam, and no little fun. As the opposite side of the street was mainly peopled with Republicans, the Union and Democratic men congregated on this side. There was a slight sprinkling of the other party on either side, so the process of disapproval or applause was much simplified. When one cheered the other hissed, groaned, and *vice versa* during the entire hour and three-quarters occupied by the passing pageant. Indeed, so strenuous were the demonstrations on both sides, that it was evidently the presence of a good-sized police force, and the effective service done by the Wide-Awake torch charge on the occasion of one slight break in the lines, that prevented a serious collision. Wherever there was the slightest token of a difficulty the police seemed to be congregated just there as if by magic, and Superintendent KENNEDY, as well as the men whom he selected to fill the difficult post of guarding this point, deserve great credit for their appreciation of their task.

The comments of so promiscuous a gathering were of course peculiar, especially those of the opposition. Here was a knot of young friends of BELL and EVERETT. They didn't believe in hissing or groaning, but they couldn't control the crowd—and they didn't appear to want to very much. The Rocky Mountain elk in the procession was to them "a representation of LINCOLN riding on a jackass." They thought it would be an excellent idea for the buffalo to escape, for the torches to set some of the banners ablaze, or for the oil to give out suddenly. They eventually concluded the procession would keep on to everlasting, because the head had joined the tail, and formed a continuous line. They left in disgust.

A beardless Bell and Everett bawler, with a beautiful bouquet in his hand, was the next important personage. He kept shouting "Food for cattle"—"Three cheers for BELL and EVERETT," and indignantly suggested that several applauding Republicans should step over to the other side of the street. He rejoiced in the consoling news that there had been a fight somewhere along the line, and after shouting himself hoarse, went off to get another drink, to the great benefit of the public peace.

Close at hand was a knot of rather rough looking boys, who only wished they could get in that vacant building near the Republican Club. "wouldn't they cheer for the Union ticket?" They didn't believe there was going to be any muss, rejoiced in the fact that most of their boys were inside getting their supper. They, too, thought the procession was moving in a circle, like the dozen voters used to do at a Kansas ballot-box, when the industrious twelve succeeded in casting fifteen hundred majority for the Lecompton Constitution. Not relishing the exceedingly quiet turn things were taking, they took occasion to get up a mock fight with an inebriated friend of BRECKINRIDGE, resulting in a vigilant policeman coming up and marching the wrong man off in the direction of the station-house. Quiet ensued.

Various opinions were expressed concerning the procession. It was voted a nuisance in emphatic terms, "a big thing," "a big thing on Snyder," "a large thing," "a very fair turn-out," "a bore," "a great waste of oil," "a good speculation for the lamp-makers," "a fine help to the enameled-muslin trade," and fine fun for children. On the other side of the way the waving of handkerchiefs, the continued shouts and the flaming flambeaux denoted a somewhat different verdict. Such is the incongruity of human nature in viewing the same subject in the same light, and yet in different lights.

It is undoubtedly a fact that at this point the Wide-Awakes were frequently insulted by opprobrious epithets applied to individual members. One very young friend of DOUGLAS, in particular, persistently called for cheers for the "Little Giant," and repeatedly shouted in the face of the younger members of the Wide-Awakes, "There's another boy-voter." "Have you got a vote, bub?" and other taunting expressions, which not unfrequently caused an involuntary lunge of a torch, or a sharp reply, as the column moved rapidly on. The perfect equanimity with which the Wide-Awakes, as a general thing, received these jeers, was most exemplary. The slightest testiness on their part must have created a bloody riot, for there were brutal and blasphemous, as well as ribald and obscene remarks enough to make the most phlegmatic temperament roused with indignation. The bitter rancor, malice, hatred and spite evinced in many expressions were too strong for publication in these columns.

From the spirit thus evinced, and the presence of two strong parties, it was feared that the close of the procession would be signalized by an attack and a Wide-Awake charge. The squad of Policemen bringing up the rear, however, rendered this somewhat dangerous; and so the commingling of the incompatible masses was quite harmless, as, at quarter past 10, the last Wide-Awake torch cast its flickering flame upon the Southern wall of the New-York Hotel, and the last Wide-Awake Club was greeted with cheers for "LINCOLN and FERNANDO WOOD," the memory of JACKSON, WASHINGTON, BELL and EVERETT, and free speech.

AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

The Lafarge House is about as representative a hotel in its way as any in the City. The proprietor is strongly Democratic in his political proclivities, and the guests are mostly of a Southern stripe. It will readily be inferred that the "Wide-Awakes" were not likely to receive many floral favors while passing this institution. They would naturally expect more hoots to fall upon them than bouquets. And yet the "Slaves of the Lamp" were permitted to pass without any overt demonstrations of the disfavor in which they were held. The curses heaped upon them *en passant* were not loud, but deep. A Georgian, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, lamented in the hearing of our reporter, that he did not have his rifle with him. He said it would afford him especial pleasure to pick off the leaders of the battalions singly;—against one portly Captain, in particular, he seemed to entertain a singular prejudice, stating that he would experience a grim satisfaction in perforating his abdomen with a leaden bullet. He inclined to regard the "Wide-Awakes" as an organization designed to coerce the South into obedience and quell the first rising symptom of rebellion. They were burning cotton upon the shrine of Republicanism, lighting the path of LINCOLN with the flames of the great Southern staple, and this he very properly viewed as a decided instance of insult added to injury. The smoke of the lamps was an unpleasant stench in his nostrils—as indeed it was in the nostrils of all who leaned from windows or hung themselves out upon balconies. However, the "Wide-Awakes" may have resembled angels of light in the abstract, they certainly smelt like a detachment from the left wing of the Pit in the concrete, and this their most ardent admirers must concede. But the thing that most troubled the Georgian was the perfection of military drill which they exhibited. The command to shoulder candles was obeyed with such promptness and precision, the candles were carried with such an air of bayonet determination, as to excite unpleasant apprehensions in his mind in regard to the consequences should they change with those candles upon a Southern haystack or a cut-and-dried cotton crop. As they wound their way down the street, terrible as an army with lanterns, these contingencies suggested themselves to the Georgian's mind and he trembled. And in a brave man's tremor there is something very difficult from the rattling of a coward's knee-pans.

The Cubans, of whom there are hosts at the Lafarge, looked upon the procession with philosophic equanimity. They could not read the inscriptions on the banners, and little dreamed of the dire confusion they boded to that dearest right of man—the right to property in man. It is possible that they mistook the illuminated portraits of LINCOLN, so prominent in the procession, for effigies of the arch enemy of mankind, fancying the whole affair to be some religious ceremony, in which the singular Americans were indulging. Possibly, they may have looked upon the demonstration in a more ridiculous light, whispering among themselves with an exulting spirit of national pride: "We do these things better in Havana."

To do the guests of the Lafarge justice, whatever they may have thought, they said but little. Their sentiments stood, as many good grammarians leave parts of speech when tautology is to be avoided—understood, but not expressed. A Western man, however, spoke his unbounded satisfaction with the scene. The slow advance of the lighted lines reminded him of a prairie on fire, and unmindful of the unpleasant feeling which his action and statement might raise in the minds of his near neighbors, he swung his hat in air, and averred that the prairies were on fire for LINCOLN.

It is worthy of notice that the Lafarge hung no banners upon its outer walls, and in no way committed itself as differing from, or sympathizing with, the spirit of the evening. A piece of bunting inscribed with the names of the Republican nominees spanned Broadway a short distance below, and side by side with it swung a banner bearing the device and emblem of the tintinnabulatory party, but the strings of neither were fastened to the skirts of the Lafarge. No loud laughter was indulged in, nor were any unseemly remarks made. Some mirth was excited on the balconies by the forlorn appearance of one battalion, whose lamps died out in darkness at an early period, and thereafter displayed not even the lambent ghost of a flame. The bearers were irreverently compared to the foolish virgins of biblical mention, and it was suggested that in view of the obscurity of the campaign path it was admirable to keep their lights better trimmed and burning. Some jocular allusions were made to the impropriety of burning Breckinridge oil on an occasion of this kind, but further than this nothing was said which would have pained either LINCOLN or HAMLIN to hear. The procession was nearly two hours passing the Lafarge; the hotel bore the infliction with patience, and behaved throughout with the utmost decorum, as became the dignity of its marble front.

AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

"*Le roi s'amuse:* the sovereigns enjoy themselves," was the observation of a swarthy mild-eyed man, who stood in the portico of the Metropolitan, as he saw the sky begin to glow with the countless torches of the advancing columns of the Wide-Awake hosts. "Oh, yes," retorted a person at his elbow, whose accent betrayed his New-England origin, "Them's boys, Sir, as is to do the business. I rather guess we're going to open the eyes of the Democratic Party this time." "Perhaps you may," said the Southron, but you know the old Latin poet's declaration: '*Hic nam plebecula gaudet?*" "Ach, now, yer honor, said an Irish waiter, who was standing on tip-toe, striving to peer through the human mass that blocked up the entrance, "sure that manes something, anyhow?" He winked significantly as he spoke, and with an air of familiarity that indicated a former acquaintanceship. "Yes, JEMMY," was the response, "it means that such displays as this which have for their design to influence the public sentiment of the country in a great political crisis, betray the inherent weakness of the party who has recourse to them, and furnish melancholy evidence of the growing degeneracy of Northern politics. "Excuse, me, Sir," said a polite Republican; "I think differently. No display of popular enthusiasm in behalf of a great cause can be taken as indicative of degeneracy, and we only wish to secure aid in the struggle to promote our principles by appealing to the popular sympathy with all great movements, when those movements are, as it were, physically embodied—when their power is made obvious to the sense. There is an immense inchoate force in a great public exhibition. The orator, in his most exquisite apostrophes and most powerful addresses to the passions, speaks to one man, and awakens criticism; he speaks to a multitude, and elicits thunders of approving cheers. The same may be said of the effect of an imposing multitude on an admiring multitude; admiration rises, first, into sympathy, and then into conviction."

"I don't care a straw about your multitudes," said the other, "what will become of them if you succeed in dissolving the Union?"

"Ah," replied the New-Englander, "No fear of that. We won't dissolve it; we have never said a word about dissolving it. All the talk on that subject comes from your side of the house. If it be not dissolved till we insist on dissolving it, then you may make your mind quite easy."

This furnished a pretty fair index to the current of popular sentiment, as shown at the Messrs. LELAND'S hotel. They aim to make it not only metropolitan, but cosmopolitan. They say they are not party men—a declaration which will be fully appreciated by every one who has a due estimation of business talent. It appears that application had been made to them by the Republican Central Committee for leave to be permitted to make a display of fireworks from the top of their building, but they declined most emphatically, on the ground that, as their house was a place of public resort for people from all quarters of the Union, they could not allow it to be identified with any partisan display whatever.

Just now the guests there abiding seem to be mainly from the South. Such an inference, at all events, would be warranted if one were to judge from the prevalent expression of sentiment to be heard in and about the hotel. It was all BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS. LINCOLN and his party were all that is abominable, and their principles fraught with disaster. LINCOLN'S victory would inevitably result in a hopeless severance of the Confederation.

We were much interested, if not instructed, by the conversation of two gentlemen, evidently from below Mason & Dixon's line, who, having coolly appropriated a leather trunk from a pile that stood in the middle of the hall, carried it to the door, mounted it with a nonchalance that was truly refreshing, and began to calculate the chances and results of disunion.

"This thing," said one of them "makes me so infernally mad. I'd hang every mother's son of them. If they want to dissolve let the rascals dissolve as soon as they please."

"But," said No. 2, "the trouble is in breaking the lines."

No. 1—"The lines! let the lines go to ——. Give us the benefit of civil war, and put an end to it."

No. 2—"But then we shall have father against son, and brother against brother."

No. 1—"I know it; that's the trouble. We are one race. But up here they are growing too fast. We cannot get the foreigners as they do. We haven't the same material, and they mustn't be allowed to go ahead so."

No. 2—"There may be something in that. They are getting the better of us, without a doubt."

No. 1.—"Yes, the miserable Yankees. I swear" (and he swore) "I'd rather deal with Old England than with New-England, any time."

No. 2.—"The unfortunate part of the business is, that we cannot do without those New-England people. I wish we could."

No. 1 was about to give vent to his feelings in an indignant exclamation, when he was politely accosted by a colored gentleman who intimated that as the trunk on which he had taken his position had been removed from its normal resting-place without the owner's approbation, and was not likely to be improved by the use to which it was now being applied, he (the colored person, to wit,) would thank him and his companion to descend. They did so without hesitation—nay, more, with the honorable instincts that characterize the Southern gentleman, no matter how deep-rooted or how unreasonable his prejudices may be, they at once apologized, and returned the trunk to the spot from where it had been removed.

In the course of our devious wanderings among the groups assembled in the doors of the hotel, in the parlors and throughout the public halls, many conversations of a similar import were heard. One said that half the procession was made up of boys, to whom he applied an adjective everything but complimentary, for it was very suggestive of a lack of pocket-handkerchiefs. Another—indeed, several—were most ungallant, if not contemptuous, in their allusions to the ladies who walked in the procession or occupied the triumphal car which formed so interesting a feature of the parade.

The relative abilities, capacity and talent of Messrs. SEWARD and LINCOLN were freely canvassed, and the conclusion generally arrived at was that, in point of statesmanship, the former was to the latter as Hyperion to a satyr. "As for that cuss, HAMLIN," exclaimed a bursting slaveholder, "He has nigger blood in him, and everybody knows it!" With this courteous exhibition of pleasant feeling, the Southern gentleman made a rush for the bar-room.

But to close. When the hisses which sounded from the spectators who crowded the sidewalks, and the cheers which arose from the Wide-Awakes and their friends had almost made both parties incapable of performing either one or other of those significantly hostile demonstrations, a relief arrived in the shape of a mass of stragglers, following the procession as a mob of disorganized retainers follows the baggage-wagons of a regular army on the march—and, the display was past.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

There must have been an "irrepressible conflict" between the political sympathies of the male and female guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, for while the former ranged themselves on the side-walk in front of the hotel, and there, almost to a man, manifested in various ways their dislike and disgust at the whole Wide-Awake procession as it passed in review before them, the former presented their beautiful faces, like clusters of roses, at each of the 150 windows that look out on Broadway from the upper stories, and by constant smiles and waving of handkerchiefs testified their delight and approbation of the whole affair. So unanimous and hearty was the Wide-Awake demonstration on the part of the ladies, that one of the male guests on the sidewalk, on looking up and beholding the extent of the fluttering linen overhead, declared that "he'd be d—d if he didn't believe the St. Nicholas was tinctured with Black Republicanism, and he reckoned he'd change his quarters to-morrow." The procession reached the St. Nicholas about 8½ o'clock, and its approach was the signal for a general outburst of groans, hisses, cat-yawls and sheep-blats, from the aforesaid gentlemen on the walks, all of which was more than counteracted by the quiet and graceful demonstration of delight from the fair faces above them. The Wide-Awakes took no notice of the animal noises on the walk, but lifting their eyes to the angels overhead, returned their salutations by raising their hats and cheering them as they passed. Counter cheers were gotten up by the sidewalk guests for all sorts of persons and things. There were cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, cheers for DOUGLAS, cheers for HOUSTON, cheers for BELL, and one enthusiastic Southerner proposed "Three cheers for more Slave States," which sentiment was heartily responded to. This gentleman, who was said to be a Georgian, appeared to be the spokesman of the Southern portion of the sidewalk, and did pretty much all the talking for the whole crowd in front of the hotel. He was blessed with a pair of lungs scarcely inferior to those of a Durham bull, and his voice could be heard at least two squares above the din of the music, and all the other concomitant noises of the procession. He proposed the sentiments, started the counter cheers, initiated the groans, and in fact led off in all the opposition demonstrations of the sidewalk. Besides leading the opposition forces, he kept up a running fire at the procession on his own hook, in the way of verbal commentary, for about an hour, when he subsided, declared he was going into the hotel to take a drink, and was seen no more. In the beginning of his commentary he exhibited considerable anger, and appeared anxious for a fight, but he soon got better natured, and before he left was quite humorous. When the procession first hove in sight, he led off in something like the following strain: "You're a pretty lot of suckers. Where did you get your cloaks from? You can shoulder your lamps now, but we'll make you shoulder muskets before next Spring. How would you like that? Do you think you can

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Saxonia and Arago.

DETAILS OF NEWS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.

Sardinian Reasons for Invading Roman Territory.

The Recall of the French Ambassador from Turin.

Garibaldi at Naples—His Letter to the King.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg on the 15th and Southampton on the 19th ult., and the steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Both vessels encountered strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The news by the *Saxonia* and *Arago* has been anticipated by the *Canada* off Cape Race, with three days' later telegraphic advices; but the details of events that preceded the late defeat of Gen. LAMORICIERE are received, and are of the greatest interest.

According to the Naples correspondent of the London *News* the annexation of Southern Italy to Piedmont will soon take place. When the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis VILLAMARINA, broached the subject to the Dictator at Naples, the latter is said to have replied: "Don't be anxious, Marquis; you shall see our King VICTOR EMANUEL here sooner than you think." On the other hand, the proclamation of GARIBALDI to the people of Palermo, published in the *Official Gazette*, says that the annexation will not take place until it can be proclaimed from the Quirinal. It is the intention of the Dictator, therefore, to free Rome from the yoke of the Pope, and snatch Venice from the Austrian empire, which he hopes to accomplish before the end of the year.

On the 11th ult. GARIBALDI visited the British Admiral at Naples. The British Minister was present and held with them a long conference, in which, according to the *Times* Correspondent, "ulterior measures were discussed."

That poor, wretched BOMBA appears to have done all in his power to make his resemblance to BOMBA, senior, as complete as possible. He signed an order, on the eve of his flight, directing the commanders of the forts to bombard Naples, and instructing the garrison of Castel dell' Ovo to blow up that fortress when GARIBALDI made his entrance into the capital. This order has been found and will be published by GARIBALDI. Official documents have also been seized, showing that the Intendenti had received orders to release the galley-convicts so that they might commit all kinds of excesses.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, in mentioning the fact that the British, French, Sardinian and American Ministers only have remained at Naples, says that Mr. CHANDLER is so indisposed that he could not leave if he would.

It would appear that the Austrian Government allowed so many of its subjects to enter the service of the Pope and the King of Naples that it is now in want of men with whom to fill up the gaps in its own battalions, for it offers a bounty to volunteers of 10fl., if they have never been in the army, and of 20fl. if they have served the prescribed eight years.

The Madrid journals of the 13th ult. state that in consequence of the dangerous state of affairs in the Papal States, M. RIOS ROSAS, the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, who was in Spain on leave of absence, had received orders to return immediately to his post. One of them says also that the Government has presented eight pieces of mountain artillery to his Holiness.

A meeting of gentlemen desirous of practically promoting the growth of cotton in the British dominions, was held in London, on the 15th ult. It was recommended that a model farm should be established in the East Indies for the cultivation of superior cotton for coarse spinning, and another model farm in Australia, where all cottons of the Brazil, Egyptian and Sea Island qualities could be produced. The suggested amount of capital was £100,000, in one thousand shares of £100 each. Mr. BAYLEY, M. P., was the principal speaker at the meeting.

The following note is published by the London *Times*:

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 15.

SIR: I am directed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the General Shipowners' Society on the subject of Mr. W. S. LINDSAY'S visit to the United States of America.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Committee of the Society that Mr. LINDSAY has received no authority from Her Majesty's Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

Mr. WILLIAM BONAR, General Shipowners' Society, No. 12 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill."

As the *Great Eastern* got into a broil in this country, she is now very hopelessly placed upon a gridiron. A correspondent of the London *News*, in giving an account of this operation, says that the big ship will proceed to New-York on the 17th of October instant. The writer is hopeful that the vessel will find a freight both ways.

The Duchess of Alba, sister to the Empress EUGENE, died in Paris on the evening of the 6th ult. She was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a husband and three children to lament her loss. It is supposed that the event will alter the arrangements made for the Imperial tour in Algeria.

THE REVOLUTION.

Action of France—The Recall of the French Minister from Turin—Garibaldi's Projects—Rome and Venetia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Some curious details are coming out about the ate important events in Italy. There is every reason o believe that the French Government has said to hat of Piedmont: "Go on, and do what you think est for yourself and for the general good of Italy, nd there shall be no armed intervention; but, while ou are doing this, we may be obliged to take steps pparently hostile to you, in order to keep ourselves ight before Europe. At the same time you must take are not to compromise yourselves with other Powers, or fear that we may not be in a position this time to elp you."

After the King VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation, ordering the invasion of the Roman States, had been ent to the printer, there was an intention for a movement to withdraw it, on account of the attitude of opposition of the diplomatic corps; and while the Ministry was in counsel, deliberating whether they should o forward or backward, the news of the pillage of 'ossombrone by the Pontifical troops, arrived. On he reception of this news, they no longer hesitated, nd the Rubicon was passed. The order 'as sent by telegraph to Generals CIALDINI nd ROCCA to cross the line, and the Council of Ministers had not yet broken up at Turin hen they learned that the orders had been obeyed, nd that the skirmish of La Foglia had taken place ithin the Roman territory. At ten o'clock the same ening it was known at Turin that CIALDINI had ken the city of Pesaro. But this hastly decision the part of the Ministry would never have been ken but for the certitude that they could still rely on the good will of France.

The withdrawal of the French Minister at Turin is erefore an act perfectly in accordance with the poli- of France, thus far, in the affairs of Italy. While rmitting the Italians to settle their own affairs with- any foreign intervention, France must take care of r own position before Europe; and thus the mani- to of St. SAPVEUR, the Imperial speech at the last ening of the Chambers, and the withdrawal of M. TALLEYRAND from his diplomatic post at Turin, are so many striking landmarks in the policy of the mperor's Government, and indicate clearer than rds its motives and tendencies. For while these s bear hostility on their surface, Piedmont continues ct as if they had no existence, and France in turn tinues to assure Piedmont and the world that there ll be no intervention. And all this is performed so ously that the interested parties dare not call it t they know it in substance to be—a diplomatic edy.

he opinion is thus very general that NAPOLEON is ring one part in the Italian question for Europe another part for Italy. The journals of Paris t in his interest, as for example the *Patrie* and the *stitutionnel*, while approving of the recall of M. DE LEYRAND as an act completely in accordance with the Imperial policy, yet take pains to say that Austria, under no circumstances, can ever cross the Mincio with the permission of France, and that Piedmont must be protected at all hazards. The recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND, nevertheless, produced a great sensation throughout Italy, as might have been anticipated, and many, no doubt, who look no further than the surface, see in the act a real menace to the policy of Piedmont.

It is well to remark in this connection that NAPOLEON was the first, and till now is the only, sovereign who has withdrawn his Minister from Turin, and that the order of retirement was given the very moment the King's proclamation was issued. In this great haste of the French Government one finds a plank of safety for the Piedmontese Government. If the recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND had been intended as a grave act, there would have been hesitation and consultation with the other Governments; there would not have been so much haste to get the start of the other Governments. Thus a measure which is a mere comedy for France, and can be adopted without deliberation, is a grave affair for other States, who can only act in earnest in the matter. The whole diplomatic corps at Turin, at least the representatives of the great Continental Powers, protested formally against the invasion of the Roman States. How is it that France alone has carried her protest to a diplomatic rupture? Because France alone was bound by her position to make such a demonstration. And thus it is that we find nothing in this act of NAPOLEON to create a fear for the onward march of Italian unity.

For the present, then, it is regarded as certain that the Roman States, other than the City of Rome, will, in a very brief space of time, be conquered and occupied by a Piedmontese army, *and that there will be no intervention from any source.* So certain, indeed, are the public of this point that all eyes are turned further on—to Rome and Venice. The rapidity with which the Piedmontese army is carrying on the war, and its great superiority over the Papal army in point of numbers, leave no doubt as to the hasty termination of the campaign. The fact is, there is no body of Pontifical troops at any point capable of resisting half an hour against the forces that will be brought against them, except at Ancona. At this point Gen. LAMORICIERE will concentrate all the Papal forces that can be relied on, and it is said that he pretends to be capable of holding out there three months. He will call the Pope to Ancona, as a measure of safety, and during these three months he presumes that the Catholic Powers will come to some arrangement.

But what is to be done with Rome and Venice? GARIBALDI has just declared in a letter to the Palermitans, that he will oppose any annexation of conquered territory to Piedmont until he is able to proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL king of Italy from the capitol at Rome, and in the face of the whole Italian nation. These words can have but one meaning; they extend over Venetia as well as Rome. The announcement is equivalent to a declaration of war against France and Austria, for France guards Rome, while Austria guards Venice. It is equivalent to a rupture between Piedmont and Austria, for no one supposes that the attack on Venetia will ever be made without the concurrence of Piedmont. In fact, GARIBALDI expects to draw the whole Italian people with him into this final and supreme struggle for the unification of the nation. He even goes further, and promises Col. TUER to aid him in the liberation of Hungary from the yoke of Austria.

These declarations of GARIBALDI have naturally aroused Piedmont to the perils that await her, for M. DE CAVOUR does not have the same faith as GARIBALDI in the weakness of the Austrian defence of Venetia. Nor does M. DE CAVOUR perhaps regard with as much complacency on GARIBALDI an attack on the French troops at Rome. But does NAPOLEON intend to defend Rome with his army, and is GARIBALDI serious in his designs of attacking the French troops? No one believes either proposition. That is to say no one believes NAPOLEON looks forward to an armed occupation of Rome as the only solution of the papal question, and no one believes GARIBALDI expects to occupy Rome by driving out the French army. NAPOLEON is determined that, since he is charged with the safe keeping of the Pope, he will see that no violence is done him until some diplomatic solution shall dispose of him, and he naturally looks to the present revolution to spur diplomacy up to the point. *A Congress in fact is now talked of.* GARIBALDI no doubt looks to diplomacy to open the gates of Rome for his army. It would indeed be fatal to the cause in which he is engaged, were he to attempt to force NAPOLEON to send an army of 100,000 men to the protection of Rome. NAPOLEON would do this as a point of honor, but not at all from inclination. If he is not forced, he will find a solution for the question satisfactory to the Italians, and it is hardly too much to say that GARIBALDI understands the matter in this light. If he cannot stop at Naples for the present to await events—if he feels himself dragged along by the revolutionary spirit he has awakened, he would do well to attack Venice first, and if he conquered that, Rome would be given over to him without a war, while the fall of Rome would not naturally bring with it Venice.

It is said that GARIBALDI has already commenced the organization of an army and a marine to operate in the Adriatic against Austria. The statement is not improbable; but, at the same time, he will not undervalue the importance of delay in a case like the present. He no doubt appreciates the difference between Neapolitan and Austrian soldiers, and would be willing to accept a peaceable solution if it were offered.

Austria has just dispatched to the great Powers a note protesting against the events that are taking place in the Roman States.

KOSSUTH has left Turin for Naples, where he goes to consult with GARIBALDI on the common programme against Austria.

The Neapolitan and Sardinian fleet combined under the orders of the Sardinian Admiral PERSANO, at last dates had doubled the southern cape of Italy on the way to the attack of Ancona. But from a telegraphic dispatch arrived this evening from Turin we learn that Gen. CIALDINI, by a rapid movement, has been able to cut Gen. LAMORICIERE off from Ancona, and thus prevent reinforcements as well as the Commander-in-Chief from arriving at that place. If this prove to be true, it is probable that the campaign in the Roman States, which has only lasted six days, is already at an end.

By the same dispatch we learn that the villages have revolted up to the very suburbs of Rome, within the limit marked out by the French Government as under the protection of its flag.

The Revolutionary Committee of Venice, in direct communication with GARIBALDI, is making preparations for an active propaganda, in anticipation of the arrival of the great Italian chief.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the treaty between the Government and the American Transatlantic Telegraph Company. This telegraph is to be laid down by the Azores and Newfoundland, is to be exclusively French and American, is to be finished in three years, and the French Government allows an annual subsidy of $200,000.

The Duchess of ALBA, sister of the Empress, died this morning at Paris, of a cancer. MALAKOFF.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

THE SARDINIAN REASONS FOR ENTERING ROMAN TERRITORY.

The following is a copy of the memorandum addressed by the Sardinian Government to its representatives at foreign courts, explaining its reasons for entering the Roman States:

The peace of Villafranca, by assuring to the Italians the right of disposing of their own fate, empowered the populations of many provinces of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula to substitute the national Government of the King VICTOR EMANUEL for governments subject to foreign influence.

This great transformation has been accomplished with admirable order, without disturbing any one of the principles upon which social order is based.

The events which have taken place in the Æmilia and in Tuscany have proved to Europe that the Italians, far from being actuated by anarchical passions, only asked to be governed by free and national institutions,

If this transformation could have been extended to the whole of the Peninsula the Italian question would have been settled at this very moment. Far from being a cause of apprehension and danger to Europe, Italy would be henceforth an element of peace and conservation. Unhappily the Peace of Villafranca could only include a portion of Italy. It has left Venetia under the domination of Austria, and it has produced no change in Central Italy, nor in the provinces remaining under the temporal domination of the Holy See.

We have no intention of discussing here the question of Venetia. It will suffice for us to call to mind that as long as this question shall not be solved Europe cannot enjoy a solid and sincere peace. There will always remain in Italy a powerful cause of troubles and revolution which, despite the efforts of the Governments, will incessantly threaten an outburst of insurrection and war in the centre of the Continent.

But it is well to leave it to time to settle this question.

Whatever may be the sympathy which the daily increasing unhappy fate of the Venetians justly inspires, Europe is so anxiously occupied with the incalculable consequences of a war, she has so lively a desire, so irresistible a need of peace, that it would be unwise not to respect her will.

But this is not applicable to the questions relating to Central and Southern Italy.

Attached to a traditional system of policy which has not been less fatal to his family than to his people, the young King of Naples, from his accession to the throne, placed himself in flagrant opposition to the national sentiments of the Italians, as well as to the principles which govern civilized countries. Deaf to the counsels of France and of England, refusing even to follow the advice of a Government whose constant and sincere friendship he could not doubt, nor its attachment to the principles of authority, he rejected for a whole year all the efforts of the King of Sardinia to lead him to a system of policy more conformable to the sentiments which dominate the Italian people.

What justice and reason could not obtain, a revolution has accomplished—a prodigious revolution, which has filled Europe with astonishment by the almost providential manner in which it has been accomplished, and excited its admiration for the illustrious warrior whose glorious exploits recall all that poetry and history can relate.

The transformation which has taken place in the kingdom of Naples, though it has been effected by means less pacific and regular than that of Central Italy is not the less legitimate; its consequences are not the less favorable to the true interests of Order and to the consolidation of the balance of power in Europe.

As soon as Sicily and Naples shall form an integral part of the great Italian family the enemies of Thrones will no longer have any powerful argument to bring forward against monarchical principles. Revolutionary passions will no longer find a theatre where most insane enterprises had chances of success, or at least of exciting the sympathy of all generous-minded men.

One might, then, be authorized to suppose that Italy may at last enter a pacific phase of a nature to dispel European anxieties if the two great regions of the North and South of the Peninsula were not separated by provinces which are in a deplorable state.

The Roman Government having declined to take any part whatsoever in the great national movement, having, on the contrary, continued to oppose it with the most lamentable obstinacy, has for a long time placed itself in open hostility with the populations which have not succeeded in throwing off its yoke. To keep them down, to prevent them from manifesting the national sentiments which animate them, he has made use of the spiritual power which Providence has intrusted to him for an object far otherwise great than that assigned to the Political Government.

By presenting to the Catholic populations the condition of Italy under false and somore colors, by making a passionate appeal to feeling, or rather to fanaticism, which still holds so much sway in certain unenlightened classes of society, he has succeeded in gathering money and men from every corner of Europe, and in forming an army consisting almost exclusively of strangers, not only to the Roman States, but to the whole of Italy.

It has been reserved to the Roman States to offer in our century the strange and sad spectacle of a Government reduced to maintain its authority over its subjects by the means of foreign mercenaries blinded by fanaticism or enticed by the bait of promises which could not be fulfilled, except by throwing whole provinces into distress.

Such fact, provoke, in the highest degree, the indignation of the Italians who have achieved their liberty and independence. Full of sympathy for their brethren in Umbria and in the Marches, they manifest on all sides the desire of helping to put an end to a state of things which is an outrage to the principles of justice and of humanity, and which wounds deeply the national sentiment.

Although sharing this painful emotion, the Government of the King thought it right hitherto to prevent any disorganized attempt to deliver the populations of Umbria and of the Marches from the yoke which oppresses them. But it could not dissimulate that the increasing irritation of the populations could no longer be contained without having recourse to force and to violent measures. Moreover, the revolution having triumphed at Naples, could it be stopped at the frontier of the Roman States, where it is invoked by abuses not less serious than those which have irresistibly drawn the volunteers of Upper Italy into Sicily?

By the cries of the insurgents of the Marches and of Umbria the whole of Italy was moved. No power can prevent thousands of Italians from rushing from the centre and from the north of the Peninsula to the aid of their brothers threatened with disasters similar to those of Perugia.

If the Government of the King remained passive amid this universal emotion, it would place itself in direct opposition with the nation. The generous outburst which the events of Naples and of Sicily have produced in the masses would degenerate at once into anarchy and disorder.

It would then be possible, and even probable, that the regular movement which has hitherto taken place might suddenly assume the character of violence and passion. Whatever power the idea of order may exercise over the Italians, these are provocations which the most civilized people cannot resist. Assuredly they would be more to be pitied than blamed if for the first time they give way to violent reactions, which would lead to the most lamentable consequences. History informs us that a people who are now at the head of civilization have committed under the Empire the most deplorable excesses for less serious causes.

Should it expose the Peninsula to similar dangers, the Government of the King would be culpable towards Italy; it would not be less so towards Europe.

The King would be wanting in his duties towards the Italians, who have always hearkened to the counsels of moderation which he has given them, and who have intrusted to him the high mission of directing the national movement.

He would be wanting in his duties towards Europe, for he has contracted towards it the moral engagement of not allowing the Italian movement to degenerate into anarchy and dishonor.

It is to fulfill this double duty that the Government of the King, so soon as the insurgent population of the Marches and of Umbria sent him deputations to invoke his protection, granted it to them at once. At the same time he sent a diplomatic agent to Rome to ask the Pontifical Government to send away the foreign legions which could not serve to suppress the manifestations of the provinces which touch upon our frontiers without forcing us to interfere in their favor.

On the refusal of the Court of Rome to comply with that request, the King has issued an order to his troops to enter Umbria and the Marches with the mission of reëstablishing order there, and of leaving a free field to the populations for manifesting their sentiments.

The Royal troops will scrupulously respect Rome and the territory which surrounds it. They would lend their support, should it ever be wanted, to preserve the residence of the Holy Father against any attack or menace; for the Government of the King will always know how to conciliate the great interests of Italy with the respect due to the august Chief of Religion, to whom the country is sincerely attached.

In acting thus, it has the conviction of not hurting the feelings of enlightened Catholics, who do not confound the temporal power with which the Court of Rome has been invested during a period of its history with the spiritual power which is the eternal and immovable basis of his religious authority.

But our hopes go still further. We have the confidence that the spectacle of the unanimity of the patriotic sentiments which now burst forth throughout the whole of Italy will remind the Sovereign Pontiff that he was some years ago the sublime inspirer of this great national movement. The veil which counselors, animated by mundane interests, had placed over his eyes, will fall, and then, recognizing that the regeneration of Italy is a decree of Providence, he will rebecome the Father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable Father of all the Faithful.

TURIN, Sept. 12.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM TURIN.

From the Constitutionnel, (Official.)

"In consequence of the facts which have just taken place in Italy, the Emperor has decided that his Minister shall immediately leave Turin. A Secretary remains as *Charge des Affaires* of the French Legation."

It is in the above terms that the *Moniteur* yesterday announced that the relations of France with Piedmont had been deeply modified.

This attitude of France was commanded by all precedents, as well as by all the principles of her policy. It was, moreover, the consequence of all her conduct since more than a year. After the Treaty of Villafranca, it will be remembered, there was a first disagreement between Paris and Turin. We did not provoke it; on the contrary, we have always endeavored to prevent it by counsels and efforts which ought not to have been disregarded. After, as well as before the war, French policy has not varied in the object she had in view, and every one may now understand its admirable consistency.

France has the right to say it; it is she who, anticipating all the friends and all the flatterers of the morrow, has called the attention and solicitude of Europe to the Italian question. It is she who at once proposed a practical solution, which is wrongly misconstrued, and yet which must inevitably be returned to; it is she, finally, who three months beforehand traced the line of conduct from which she should not deviate throughout the whole affair.

Let men read again a pamphlet which has acquired a just celebrity, *Napoléon III. et l'Italie!* What did those few eloquent pages say? What did the anonymous writer really ask for? Let us repeat it, as they always seem to forget it at the other side of the mountains.

It was not *absolute union* which the pamphlet advocated in Italy, but *federal union.* This idea of union presented itself to it as the expression of a want common to all Italian States, and on this point it recalled to mind that such a solution appeared to it indicated as well by the historical genius of Italy as by the traditions of French policy, and even—who would credit it?—by the precedents of English diplomacy. According to Lord PONSONBY'S opinion, in fact, "the sole means of saving the Peninsula was that Austria should declare that she would contribute with all her power to the formation of an Italian Confederation on the most national basis, on the condition that such Confederation should recognize its strict and permanent neutrality, and that Europe should sanction in its turn that neutrality, as it had sanctioned that of Switzerland in 1815."

The Conqueror of Solferino obtained that declaration of Austria at Villafranca. The successive invasions of the House of Hapsburg were henceforth rendered powerless, and France regained in the Peninsula that share of influence which was her due. At Milan the King VICTOR EMANUEL entered with the sovereignty of a master and the glory of a liberator; at Turin Sardinia was freed from her embarrassments, internal as well as external; at Naples the King, "condemned hitherto to reign under the protection of Austria," was free to reassert his independence; at Florence, at Parma, at Modena, the Dukes, rebecome Italian Princes, promised to reconcile themselves with their subjects, for "upon the union of the Princes with the people depended the salvation of the common country." Finally, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH "voluntarily abandoned the supremacy which he had acquired in the Peninsula, and admitted the principle of Italian nationality by acknowledging a federal system." Moreover, he proclaimed, like France, the necessity of prompt reforms in the Roman States, and, at that price, engaged himself to favor the combination which gave to the Pope "the honorary Presidency of the new Confederation."

The pamphlet did not ask anything beyond that for Italy. The French programme was thus carried out to the letter; what prevented its final realization?

Here the greatest reserve is imposed upon us. Irreparable faults were doubtless committed by the late Dukes, by the King of Naples and by the Court of Rome. But it would be out of place to recall them today. The Dukes have lost the game, FRANCIS II. is on his way to exile, and the Pontifical Government is now staking the remnant of its temporal power on one throw.

Let us, however, say, and we say it with regret, Piedmont, under these delicate circumstances, did not give that disinterested support which was justly expected from it. It had not the strength to resist the happy chances thrown in its way by its former opponents, and, renouncing the task of guiding events, allowed itself to be carried along with them.

At first it was all profit. Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and, soon afterwards the Romagna, eagerly courted an annexation which the most enlightened statesmen had considered impossible. Piedmont had but to put out its hand to gather those rich and powerful spoils.

The first embarrassments arose with the events of Sicily and Naples. It was too much at a time. From that day the Government of the King was overwhelmed into the impatience of the Unitarians, and, threatened into being outmarched by them, resolved to anticipate them.

As regards France, what should her attitude be? Too firm to be led, too powerful to take advantage of her strength, too generous to deny her handiwork, her place was to remain calm in presence of the unexpected complications, and to await from the good sense and patriotism of the Italians their voluntary return to the practical solution which alone could assure the present and preserve the future.

This is what the Government of the Emperor did without exaggeration and without weakness.

When the question arose of annexing Tuscany it neglected nothing to convince Piedmont that it would be more wise to respect the autonomy of that province. Its counsels were not heeded, and, dating from that moment, arose a first disagreement between Paris and Turin.

This disagreement became more visible when the Royal Government did not object to the annexation of the Romagna. France, on this occasion, attempted a last compromise, and endeavored, at the least, to shield the principle of the Papal sovereignty. By the ill-will of some and the folly of others its efforts again failed.

Matters are going far beyond now. It is no longer the sovereignty of the Holy See over one or two provinces which is questioned, but his temporal independence is threatened.

There all concessions ought to end, and disagreement change into disavowal.

It is true, doubtless, that there is a long way from that disavowal to a rupture. Our interest is always the same; it exacts that Piedmont shall remain the invincible bulwark of the peninsula, on the legitimate additions for which she is indebted to our common victories and to the treaties which have sanctioned them could not in any case be compromised.

But our honor, also, exacted that France should be free of all responsibility in such enterprises, for, according to the declaration of the celebrated pamphlet, France did not go to Italy "only to defend there a great political cause, but to protect there a great religious cause."

Correspondence of the Opinione Nationale.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 14, 1860.

Complications are commencing; the clouds are lowering on all sides. Notwithstanding the prevailing optimism of the people of Turin, the recall of M. DE TALLEYRAND has made everybody turn pale. We have been so accustomed to reckon upon France, to stretch forth our arms towards her, that we now suddenly see before us a fearful void. Without denying the gravity of the event, I think we should beware of exaggerating its importance, *and that the true light in which it should be regarded is that of a temporary rupture—a coolness forced by circumstances, and nothing more.*

GARIBALDI AT NAPLES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. EDWIN JAMES to a friend:

NAPLES, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The long roll of the "spirit-stirring drums," the discordant noises of the Calabrese soldiers as they were endeavoring to form their ranks, the dashing in of carriages from Naples with their cargoes of deputations to attend GARIBALDI, roused me before 4 o'clock from my bed in a wretched "albergo" in Salerno, where I had been the prey of mosquitos since midnight. GARIBALDI was astir as early as 4 o'clock; he had seen members of the Committee from Naples, and was arranging his *entrée* into the city. At my interview with him at Eboli, which was a hurried one, he had requested me to see him in the evening; he was so surrounded by crowds of admirers, all anxious for a glimpse of the "great man," that I delayed my interview until this morning. On entering the large rooms of the Hotel de Ville, or "Intendenza," the throngs of people and their agitation and excitement were most striking.

The National Guard of Salerno lined the avenues—priests of every denomination crowded to touch the "hem of his garment." Officers of State of the King were in earnest conversation with him, urging his coming without delay into Naples. Observing me enter, he came up to me and said—"Mr. EDWIN JAMES, let us speak together;" and we retired into a private part of the saloon. I divulge no confidence when I write to you that I had been requested by some persons of consideration to make a suggestion to him with respect to a subject of some importance connected with his assumption of power in Naples. "Sir," said he, and a peculiar lighting up of his countenance at once struck me, "diplomatists doubt me. I shall be loyal to VICTOR EMANUEL. I love him as my life. I have served him without an oath. *I shall immediately do all in my power to procure annexation to the King of Piedmont.* But these things I must do in my own manner." I mentioned to him that anarchy might prevail at Naples, and that all the hopes which England entertained of the regeneration of Italy might be neutralized. "Have no fear," he said, "of that immediately, if the people will support me, I shall do all in my power to promote the annexation to VICTOR EMANUEL." I told him, as he knew, that England loved liberty and order too, and that upon the overthrow of tyranny no time should be lost in the formation of a Constitutional Government. "I go," said he, "to Naples in half an hour," and we hope to meet again there. A special train of about twenty carriages was in waiting at 10 o'clock, and we obtained a seat in the carriage next to that in which GARIBALDI was. Throughout the journey to Naples, in every village, at every station, the joy and enthusiasm of the people exceeded the power of description. Women and girls presented flags, threw flowers into the carriages, struggled to kiss the hand of the General. Mayors and syndics ejaculated their gratulations; priests and monks stood, surrounded by their wretched flocks, on the hill-side, and shouted their "*Vivas*," and, holding the crucifix in one hand and the sword in the other, waved them in the air, and bawled out their benedictions. As the train passed the King's Guard at Portici the soldiers threw their caps into the air, and joined justly in the "*Viva* GARIBALDI!"

We are in Naples. No pen can describe the scene; the whole population thronged the station. Bands, banners, *bandieri*, National Guards, carriages, ladies of rank and station attired in their white dresses, trimmed with Garibaldian colors, pink and white—thousands of male and female lazzaroni—every human being in the city almost formed the procession to the Palazzo Angri, and there he is installed, and shows himself at the windows. The shouts of "*Viva Garibaldi*," "*Viva Italia Una!*" are deafening, and thousands crowd the staircases and spacious saloons of this beautiful palace. In the evening the whole city is illuminated. Processions block up every street; all men are armed. Thousands of women carry a *new* poignard in their girdles. What a scene of bloodshed has for the present been averted! Who had thus armed this enthusiastic and excitable people? In Naples you can seldom probe to the truth. Some tell you that the king had done so, and intended to turn the mad rabble loose upon the citizens; others say that secret committees in the interest of GARIBALDI have for weeks been providing means of resistance to the troops, and been most prodigal in expenditure of money and promises. However it may be, the hour may come when excesses may sully a hitherto bloodless revolution. The tumult is great, the agitation excessive, but I am inclined to think that the thousands are enjoying the scene as a carnival rather than exhibiting in their ebullitions any strong political sentiment. The fact is that the king has not been unpopular with the lazzaroni and the lowest orders of Naples, who number more than half the population; his war has been against the intellect and free thought of his subjects. The priesthood, the soldiery, and the lowest orders have been his implements; by such means as these he has destroyed all freedom of speech, of thought, of action, and to the *ot polloi* of Naples it is a matter of indifference whether they render tribute to the King or to GARIBALDI. But the enthusiasm is at "blood-heat," and for days it will so continue. In the meantime the Provisional Government is in course of construction. Some of the late King's Ministers gave in their adhesion without hesitation; some require time for thought. The ladies of the Court are suddenly taken ill, and cannot follow the Queen to Gaeta! "Decrees" are being placarded on the walls; every *café* thronged; the Press, now free, is pouring forth its new journals; the arms of the King are painted out, or pasted over with brown paper, (more prudent, if the purpose be temporary,) and the curtain closes for a moment upon the great drama being enacted here. The next scene will present new difficulties, and is anxiously awaited by every Government in Europe.

There's not a history but shows a thousand crowned conspirators against the people, and the crowned head of the besotted Bourbon is at length overtaken by retributive justice.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of La Presse.

NAPLES, Monday, Sept. 10, 1860.

I have heard GARIBALDI speak, I have seen him near; he is admirable. His nature is that of the lion. His voice is resolute, his hands large, and his body short and thick. When angry he must be terrible. But habitually he has a placid eye and a sweet smile. He is not so much a man of genius as an apostle. He walks onward in faith without fear or hesitation, and works miracles. He is a man to quit his boat in the storm and walk upon the waters. He believes in his mission as others believe in their star.

The other day, during a disturbance in the Carmine, when some soldiers fired a few musket shots, and even some cannon shots upon the people, he never stirred. He offered cigars to the National Guard about him, saying, "Smoke while you wait for them." But he has a keen scent of danger, and when he sees it anywhere he is wont to say, *Ci vado io*, (I will go myself;) and then nothing can stop him. One of the most striking traits of his character is his singular simplicity. He is the only great man I know who never acts a part. His speeches (like those of all men of strong convictions) are somewhat grandiloquent; but in private his manner is the most familiar and cordial that can be conceived. He listens to all comers with the patience of a martyr, not keeping them at a distance or speaking to them like an oracle. He is simple and good. To mention one trait out of a thousand. At Messina one of his old companions in arms knelt down before him on both knees, saying he had an immense favor to ask. The man was long before he could be brought to explain himself, but at length he stammered out that he wanted one of GARIBALDI'S buttons to wear as an amulet round his neck, and then he was sure he should not die. The Dictator at once tore off a button and gave it to the supplicant.

An English lady writes as follows from Naples:

I have seen to-day the face of GARIBALDI, and now all the devotion of his friends is made as clear as day to me. You have only to look into his face, and you feel that there is, perhaps, the one man in the world in whose service you would take your heart in your hand and follow him blindfolded to death. I never altogether understood that feeling until his presence made it clear to me. It is the individual man and his personal influence that are so strong; but then it is the man exalted and sanctified, as it were, by his own single-minded devotion to and faith in a holy cause; and it is that which you see in his face, as though written in letters of light, and which completes on your thoughts from him as the man to him as the type and representative of his cause. One could love the cause without seeing him, but in seeing him one seems to be suddenly gifted with the power of seeing it as he sees it, and you love it better for his sake, and you wholly honor and admire him for its sake. I have often asked our Marine officers who have seen him to describe him to me. They get on swimmingly about his shoulders, and chest, and head, and beard; and then they desire with all their might to describe his expression—but there they stop and gasp. Neither can I describe it to you. I can only say that it explains that devotion to the death, and, what is more, that faith in doing what the prudent world at large considers an impossibility, for his sake; it makes that feeling appear to you the simplest and most natural thing in the world. His wonderful simplicity and forgetfulness of self win the love of all; it is not the grand iron-willed hero who determines of his own strength to carry his undertaking through. I do not wonder at the conviction which prevails of his having been raised up by Providence; he seems to feel that this is the work given him to do, and that he could not leave it undone, but that it is no more credit to him than it is to a joiner to make a stool, whose mission it is to make stools. It is a face in which the whole character is written—simple, grand, and loving.

REORGANIZATION OF NAPLES.

The *Official Journal* of Naples publishes a series of decrees this morning, of which the following are the most important:

"All the acts of public authority and of Administration are to be issued in the name of His Majesty VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, and all the seals of State, of public administration and of the public offices are to bear the arms of the Royal House of Savoy, with the legend 'VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy.' The public debt of the Neapolitan State is recognized; the public banks are to continue their payments, as also the Discount Bank, according to existing laws and regulations. Passports for the United Italian States are abolished; those for foreign States and Italian States not united are to be signed by the Director of Police."

The following address to the army has been published:

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Great efforts are being made to organize the Administration of the country, and some admirable measures have been passed, which I now report: "All political prisoners are to be set at liberty directly." "All Custom-house barriers between Sicily and the Neapolitan Continent are abolished." "Twelve asylums for infants are established in the capital. The institutions are municipal, and are to be maintained at the expense of the State." "Secret ministerial funds are to be abolished." "*Trial by jury* in penal cases is to be adopted." "The Order of the Jesuits, and all their dependencies, are abolished in the continent of the Two Sicilies; their property, movable and immovable, is declared national. All contracts weighing on property for the benefit of the Order are annulled." "Considering that religious fanaticism and aristocratic pride induced the late Government to make distinctions even between the dead, the burial of the dead within the walls of a city is absolutely forbidden." "The withdrawal of grain and corn from Ancona is prohibited." "Persons are prohibited from wearing the red coat, or any other uniform which does not belong to them." These are admirable measures, but they will make a host of enemies, and render a strong and vigilant Government absolutely necessary.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS BY GARIBALDI.

The following proclamation by Gen. GARIBALDI exposes his policy and project to deliver all Italy and effect the annexation at Rome:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF PALERMO: Far and near, I am with you, brave people—with you for all my life! Mutual affection, the community of fatigues, perils and glory, unite us by indissoluble bonds. From the bottom of my soul, and in my Italian conscience, I know that you believe me on my word. Separated from you by the interests of the common cause, I have left with you another self—DEPRETIS, whom I have confided to the worthy people of the capital—DEPRETIS, who is more than my representative—the representative of the holy national idea, Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL. DEPRETIS will announce to the dear Sicilian people the day of the annexation of the isle to the rest of free Italy. But it is DEPRETIS, who, faithful to my commission and the interests of Italy, must determine that happy period. The miserable men, (*i miserabili,*) who speak to you now of annexation, people of Sicily, are the very same persons who endeavored a month ago to excite you for the same cause. Ask them if I had listened to all their complaints how I should have been able to continue fighting for Italy and how I could to-day have sent you my affectionate greeting from the beautiful capital of Southern Italy? Therefore, generous people, to the cowards who hid themselves when you were fighting on the barricades of Palermo for Italian liberty, you shall say on behalf of your GARIBALDI (*del tuo Garibaldi*) *that annexation and the reign of that gallant man the King in Italy will be speedily proclaimed by us, but yonder on the summit of the Quirinal, when Italy shall be able to reckon upon all her children in the same family,* and to take them, all free, into her noble bosom and bless them. G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 10, 1860.

The following address to the Neapolitan army has been also published:

If you do not disdain GARIBALDI for your companion in arms, he only desires to fight by your side the enemies of the country. Trust, then, to discord—the chronic misfortunes of our land. Italy, trampling on the fragments of her chains, points to the North—the path of honor, towards the last lurking place of tyrants. I promise you nothing more than to make you fight. G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 10.

GARIBALDI'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

The Parliament is convoked for the 2d of October. The convocation was decided on yesterday at a Council of Ministers.

Count TRECHI, Aide-de

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wedesday, Oct. 3, 1860—8 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 bbls. Ashes. 10,006 bbls. Flour. 450 bbls. Corn Meal. 70,112 bushels Wheat, 17,092 bushels Corn, 17,565 bushels Barley. 36,042 bushels Oats, 113 pkgs. Provisions, and 548 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales 1,250 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12¼	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The demand has been rather less active, as purchasers anticipate a further decline. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 19,400 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 25@$5 40, mainly at $5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25 @ $5 40
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80 @ 7 00

Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.... 5 80 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at declining rates. The reported transactions amount to 2,650 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after to-day, and desirable lots of Winter, especially red, are quoted firmer. The decline in rates of freight to British ports has encouraged shippers to buy freely. The reported sales since our last add up 118,000 bushels, including white Canada, $1 40; white Western at $1 33@$1 45, chiefly at $1 32@$1 38; amber do. at $1 30; red Western $1 28@$1 29½, mainly at $1 29@$1 29½; amber Iowa Spring, part at $1 22; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 22; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 14@$1 18½; choice red Long Island at $1 32; white Kentucky at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported of 36,500 bushels, at 69¼c.@70c., mainly at 70c. for mixed Western, 73c. for yellow do., and 74c.@76c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at buoyant prices; 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada at 36¾c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, at former prices.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 28c.@33c., and last year's crop at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75@$1 80 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 12@$19 02; new Prime, at $14 40@$14 70; old Mess at $19; and old Prime $13 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is unchanged. Sales, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform prices. Sales 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, resulted satisfactorily, the bulk of the lots offered having found buyers at very firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 23¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers had any existing advantage, and were anxious to profit by the reaction in their favor. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@13d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 348 tons, to Gloucester, Eng., 20,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d., ship's bags; a Swedish brig, 10,000 bushels, same voyage, 13¾d. in bulk; a Prussian bark, 450 tons, to Cork and a market, 13¾d. in shipper's bags; a bark, 412 tons, from New-Orleans to the Mediterranean, $5,000, thence from Sicily to New-York, $3,000; a ship, 399 tons, to Montevideo for orders, $20; a brig, 397 tons, to Marseilles, at a round sum; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; a Prussian schooner, 1,300 bbls., to a Windward Island, 75c. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 121 tons, six months for five voyages from Jacksonville to Nassau N. P., thence to Cuba and back to a port in the Bay of Fundy or a port north of Cape Henry, $700 ₱ month, all port charges paid; a brig, 1,600 bbls., to Para and back, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to Havana, $1,000; one, 249 tons, same voyage, $1,000; a foreign bark to Genoa, Resin; a bark, 385 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a brig to West coast Ireland, 16,000 bushels Wheat on terms not transpired.

MAIL SERVICE BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ.—We are requested to state that the steamship *Tennessee* will again be placed upon the route between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, leaving New-Orleans with the mails on the 15th of October, inst.; and that hereafter regular semi-monthly trips will be performed, the sailing days from New-Orleans being the 1st and 15th of each month.

[*Nat. Intel.*

—Mr. William C. Bryant, with his wife and daughter, are visiting in Boston. They are the guests of Rev. R. C. Waterman.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 406 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cakes, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wages will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXXIX.—FOR OCTOBER, 1860.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE.
I.—Homer and his Heroines.
II.—[illegible]
III.—Life and Labors of Thomas Prince.
IV.—Edmund Waller.
V.—Lord Shaftesbury.
VI.—Second volume of Palfrey's "History of New-England."
VII.—Quarantine and Hygiene,
VIII.—Rush's Occasional Productions.
IX.—The English Language in America.
X.—The Origin of Species.
XI.—An "Inglorious Milton."
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications.

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E. M. PIERCE, Principal,
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The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

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A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MISS WRIGHT'S
CLASS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS,
Has removed from No. 2 Union-square, to
No. 50 Lexington-av., New-York,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
Her class for drawing pupils,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

MISS BALLOW
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ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Bro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ublis in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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☞ D. M. Dewey is our Agent at Rochester.

Our Paper is received at 2 P. M., by Newspaper Train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Marble Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Ailsen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Fasio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mose in California—The Carpenter of Rouen.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Courier of Lyons—Ocean of Life—Hercules, King of Clubs.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices two days later are received by the *Connaught*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday morning. The political news, however, is extremely brief. It is announced that Victor Emanuel had determined to go to Naples. The Sardinian ships had bombarded Ancona for nine hours, and the bombardment had been replied to in a spirited manner. The action, however, had been suspended for a conference, which would doubtless result in the capitulation of the city. No new movement had been made by Garibaldi, whose troops were concentrated near Voltera. The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of the Legation to the Secretary. Queen Victoria had embarked for Prussia, accompanied by Lord John Russell, who, it is said, will have a political conference with the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some additional advices are also received by the *Niagara*, which reached Halifax yesterday, though nothing of special importance. The steamships *Saxonia* and *Arago*, the one from Hamburg and the other from Havre, and both from Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by telegraphic advices of three days later date, but we receive details of considerable interest. The Sardinian memorandum explaining Victor Emanuel's reasons for invading the Pontifical dominions, and the *Constitutionnel's* semi-official exposition of the recall of the French Minister from Turin, will be found among our extracts. Garibaldi has issued an important proclamation to the Sicilians, announcing his positive refusal to allow the annexation of the Island to Piedmont at the present time. The Dictator declares that the union of all Italy will only be proclaimed at Rome, by which he is supposed to mean that Venice must first be detached from Austrian authority. We shall have to wait a week or ten days before we can receive full particulars of the late Sardinian victories in the Roman States.

The great demonstration of the Wide-Awakes came off last night, and was literally one of the most brilliant affairs in the annals of our political history. By actual count there were more than eleven thousand five hundred torches in procession, and this without including numerous small Clubs detailed to rouse up and awaken the public in portions of the City not traversed by the main Republican army. A very full and detailed report of the whole proceedings will be found on our first page.

The Democratic State Central Committee (Richmond, Cagger & Co.) met at Albany yesterday, and hatched out the long-incubating Union State and Electoral tickets. The result we are enabled to give from our official report of the proceedings. Hon. Greene C. Bronson is substituted as Elector at Large in place of Hon. Reuben H. Walworth. John H. Bowen, Jacob A. Westervelt, Stephen P. Russell, Wm. B. Duncan, Wm. A. Kobbe, and Abraham B. Conger are substituted for Charles A. Collins, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. R. Tillou, James Robinson, John Anderson, and Edward Haight, as District Electors. And Hon. Wm. C. Crain, of Herkimer, is substituted as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Hon. Wm. F. Allen. There is still an element of discord, however. Mr. Greene, it is stated, expresses his determination to carry on the war to the bitter end, and Mr. Brady, it is announced, will stump the State until the election against the ticket.

The Prince of Wales reached Washington at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night from Harrisburgh. Crowds collected at every station to see him, and the Prince, to gratify their curiosity, showed himself on the rear platform of the car. At Altoona, especially, there was a great crowd and much enthusiasm. The party left Harrisburgh for Washington yesterday forenoon, after driving through the principal streets, and visiting Gov. Packer, at his private rooms in the Capitol. The Governor made a short address, which was responded to by Lord Lyons. At Baltimore, on the arrival of the Royal party, much enthusiasm was manifested by an immense crowd who collected to greet the Prince. A procession escorted him from one dépôt to the other, passing through the principal streets. The party reached Washington at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Prince was immediately taken charge of by Secretary Cass, who met him at the dépôt, and welcomed him on behalf of the President. They immediately proceeded to the Presidential mansion, when a formal presentation took place. The party afterwards sat down to a state dinner, which was prolonged to 10 o'clock—the Marine Band being in attendance, playing patriotic airs. To-day the President gives a reception in honor of the guest.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* we have received advices from Havana to the 28th ult. They are unimportant. The health of the city was good. The markets are without change.

An arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, brings us news from the Island to the 13th ult.—five days later than intelligence previously received. A Coroner's Jury were still investigating the causes that led to the mysterious death of Captain Barton, of the American bark *Alvarado*. The body presented marks of violence and the testimony of witnesses already examined incite very grave suspicions as to the manner in which death was occasioned.

Another proof of the flourishing condition of the Slave-trade is furnished in our columns this morning. The ship *Erie*, of this City, arrived yesterday from the coast of Africa, in charge of a prize crew from the U. S. steamer *Mohican*, by whom her capture was effected. She was overhauled about 50 miles off the mouth of the Congo River, with 897 negroes on board, of whom 860 were delivered to the Government agent at Monrovia—the other 30 having died on the passage from the place of capture. Three men, supposed to be the captain and two mates, were brought home in the *Erie*, and will this morning be turned over to the proper authorities. The vessel was built at Warren, R. I., in 1849, and is fitted up in a superior manner.

The proceedings in the matter of the Artisans' Bank were continued yesterday before Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court, but no definite result reached. The name of Mr. Benjamin F. Camp was proposed by the moving creditors as Receiver, but it being objected that Mr. Camp was a Director and Stockholder, the case was laid over till to-day. Recorder Barnard, having recovered from his indisposition, occupied the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. Five youths, named respectively Carpenter, Cahill, Cregan, Callahan, and Berrigan, charged with burglary in the third degree, were sent to the State Prison for three years. Anna McGee and Patrick Boyle were tried for Grand Larceny, and acquitted.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock market yesterday, and a heavy business done, both for cash and on seller's options, at a further decline in prices. Money active on call; quiet for discounts. Exchange depressed.

The sales of Flour were fair in extent, but indicative of a downward tendency in prices. Wheat was in lively request at, however, irregular figures. Corn was in limited supply and pretty active demand at a shade higher rates. Provisions were inquired for. Pork was rather cheaper. The transactions in Sugars, Teas, Cotton, Whisky, Hay, Naval Stores, and Tallow were moderate. Most other branches of trade remained as last noticed. There were 453 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied for the present week, and with a better quality of animals than for some time past. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,615 beef cattle; 168 milch cows; 757 veal calves; 16,649 sheep, and 7,739 live hogs; total, 30,928. All these, with the exception of the few milch cows, are destined for slaughter during a single week. Few are probably aware that twenty-five to thirty thousand animals are weekly sacrificed in this City. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle sold about ½c. ₱ lb. lower estimated dressed weight, than was paid for the same goods a week ago, though the general good quality of the bullocks kept the average of all sales at about the same figures, 7½c.@7¾c. Milch cows are in a little better demand at improving prices, as the price of milk is advanced 1c. ₱ quart. Good veal calves are selling well, at former rates. Sheep and lambs, owing to the large receipts, are 25c. ₱ head lower. Live hogs are in good demand at 6¼c.@6¾c., live weight for corn-fed.

Popular Sovereignty.

The phrase "Popular Sovereignty" is potent in the mouth of the stump orator and the demagogue, because it is redolent of the great truths which lie at the basis of our free institutions. The whole people are sovereign, and to them the individual may take his appeal from Congress, from the Executive, and from the Supreme Court itself, upon any question of civil or political liberty. These are but the organs of the popular will; and their decrees, if erroneous, are liable to reversal by the power which created them. The people alone are supreme, under the Constitution, and under God. But the claim of Sovereignty for the people of a Territory is palpably absurd, if we reflect that the Territories are the common property of the country at large, and that no individual has a right to occupy any portion of them without first obtaining the common consent expressed through Congress. This consent may be given in general terms, or with specific conditions. Congress may concede an absolute power of self-government, including the right to elect a Governor and Council, as well as the popular branch of the Legislature, Judges, and all other officers, with a complete right and power of legislation, subject to the Constitution of the United States; or it may vest in the President the right to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor, Council or Senate, Judges, and all other principal officers, and concede merely the right to elect the lower branch of the Legislature, with perhaps sheriffs and constables. But in either case it is merely delegated power, which they are permitted to exercise, in which there is not an element of Sovereignty.

It is singular that neither Gen. Cass nor Mr. Douglas have ever shown a willingness, practically, to concede absolute powers of self-government to the people of a Territory, notwithstanding the liberality of their theories. In advocating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is but just to admit that Mr. Douglas went as far, if not further, than he has recently done, in asserting the sovereign right of the people of a Territory to legislate for themselves "upon all subjects whatsoever;" but he took good care, in framing that bill, to reserve to a Democratic Pro-Slavery President the right of appointing the Governor, upon whom the veto power was conferred, the Secretary of State, who was made *ex-officio* President of the Council, or Senate, and the Judges, with power to annul the legislative acts if deemed inconsistent with the Pro-Slavery theory of the Constitution.

Here we have another illustration of the facility with which the world is imposed upon by the professions of its public teachers. No private individual, in a matter affecting his pecuniary interests, would for a moment tolerate such a discrepancy between the formal contract and the verbal agreement. These leaders of the Northern Democracy have each attempted in turn to ride into the Executive chair of the nation by proclaiming the equality of the people of the Territories with those of the States, while neither has proposed to concede to them the essentials of sovereignty. As the leaders of the dominant party, they have had it in their power to make the people of the Territories really free, by conferring upon them the right of self-government. But instead of taking this course they in every instance retained the complete control of the powers of legislation, as well as the administration of the laws in the hands of the Central Government. It was the sham popular sovereignty of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which enabled the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan to defeat the popular will in Kansas, through the instrumentality of corrupt and Pro-Slavery Governors and Judges, imposed upon the people against their wishes, and who would have been driven from the Territory by a storm of public indignation, but for the Federal bayonets which sustained them. It was this vile imposture that enabled border-ruffianism to manufacture its majorities and concoct its Lecompton frauds. Had Mr. Douglas' bill for the organization of the Territory given to the people the right of electing their own officers, and had the Federal military force been merely neutral, instead of abetting ruffianism, the crimes of which the late and present Administrations will stand convicted on the pages of history could never have been perpetrated.

The assertion of sovereign authority in the Territories is a bald absurdity, which those who proclaim in theory deny in practice. But the conception of the right of self-government, provided the Constitution is adhered to, would be in most cases wise and expedient, as well as just. But the Federal Government can never abrogate its right of revising the Territorial laws, although the exercise of that right may rarely become necessary. The abolition of polygamy in Utah at the late session of Congress, is an illustration of the imperative duty which rests upon Congress in this particular, and of the unanimity with which all sections will combine for the exercise of legitimate power, in spite of the vaunted theories of demagogues, invented for a particular juncture to rid themselves of responsibility. If this doctrine of innate Sovereignty in the Territories be conceded, there is no enormity in the shape of governments or institutions which may not be smuggled into our American system, and defy the moral sense of a free Christian people. Polygamy is one of these; but their name is legion. Whatever is odious in despotism or in pagan superstition might claim protection, and the right to admission into the Union, if this fallacy of Territorial Sovereignty were allowed to become the settled policy of the country. It is but the conceit of a political charlatan and the refuge of a demagogue, who, nevertheless, has never evinced his sincerity by proposing to carry his theory into practice.

The Perfect Immunity of Private Property from Capture on the High Seas.

Assuming that this subject will again be brought before the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-day, either on the Committee's report submitted in June last, or by Mr. Lindsay, we give what we consider to be the precise state of the question, as it now stands before the Chamber.

The "Paris Conference" of European Powers, in 1856, declared all private property *on the high seas*, during a war, free from capture, except by *public* armed ships.

Mr. Marcy, on the part of our Government, proposed to the maritime Powers, and as a logical sequence of the "declaration," to go a step further and exempt private property on the high seas, in a war, from capture *altogether*.

This proposition, in the form of a *treaty*, was sent to the maritime Powers, just at the close of the last Administration, in the confident belief that all of them, except, perhaps, England, would execute it.

Immediately on the coming in of Mr. Buchanan, he caused notice to be given to our representatives abroad that this proposition of our Government was withdrawn, and that the proposed treaty need not be executed; and the matter has remained in this condition ever since.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, in February last, in the interest of commerce, and in view of a contemplated European Congress, requested Mr. Buchanan to *renew* the proposition of Mr. Marcy, to secure "the perfect immunity of all private property upon the ocean in time of war."

To this request of the Chamber, Mr. Buchanan replies, in a private letter, substantially, that unless Mr. Marcy's proposition is coupled with the *doing away with blockade*, it is not "entitled to consideration."

This opinion of the President is controverted by a Committee of the Chamber, to which his letter was referred, and the proposition of Mr. Marcy sustained in a majority report, (five to two,) which was given to the public at the time; the report of the minority simply acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter, and placing it on file. It would seem from this statement of the action of the Government and the Chamber on this important subject, that on the coming in of the two reports, and upon the question of the adoption of that of the majority, the distinct point presented to the Chamber was, whether the proposition of Mr. Marcy should be embarrassed and rendered nugatory by the proposition of Mr. Buchanan. But, it will be recollected, that the debate in the Chamber, instead of being confined to this point, went off on the topic of privateering—a matter totally irrelevant to the question, because the proposition of both Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan contemplated the *perfect exemption* of private property from capture on the high seas, and this being accomplished, so far as *private property* is concerned, the vocation of both privateers and ships-of-war is gone—there is nothing to capture.

The majority of the Committee look at the question as it stands *now*. The Paris declaration, which leaves private property subject to capture by ships-of-war, forms the public law of Europe, and we, not having been a party to its adoption, are precluded by its terms from its immunities and advantages; and in this condition of things, and upon the assumption that the great maritime Powers *never will assent* to the abolition of blockades, the report argues that in a war with a maritime Power we are *worse off in our present position* than we would be by the carrying out of Mr. Marcy's proposition, and giving *perfect immunity* to all private property on the high seas.

In the conviction that the maritime Powers of Europe would not entertain his proposition if encumbered with the abolition of blockades, we understand Mr. Marcy purposely abstained from asking it, because it was calculated to defeat the paramount object of getting that perfect immunity to private property on the high seas which he sought, and which, once attained, would furnish a vantage ground from which further immunities to commerce, even to the abolition of blockades, might be commanded.

The Scheme of Secession—Who Will Secede.—The Breckinridge organs and orators, excepting those in the Gulf States, will not admit, categorically, that they are in favor of disunion, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, but all their appeals to the people in behalf of their candidates assume that a Republican triumph will be the signal for instant secession. Now it becomes an interesting question, Who will secede? We know that the Bell and Everett Party will not, because they have no other avowed principle than adherence to the Union, no matter who shall be chosen President by a constitutional majority of the people. It is equally certain that the Douglas Party will not secede, for their leader, in his speech at Norfolk, pledged himself to support Mr. Lincoln in the execution of the laws. We have also the pledge of the Breckinridge Party, as far down as the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, to adhere to the Union.

But they will not listen to the idea of coercing the Gulf States. This strikes us as a very singular position for the Northern Slave-States to assume. For, if the seven most Southern States are permitted quietly to secede from the Union, it will leave their eight slaveholding sisters in a lean minority in Congress, and in the electoral college. We hear much of the deplorable loss of the balance of power by the South, with fifteen States out of thirty-three, standing together in firm array; and what must be her condition if seven of the fifteen desert? Would it not place the remainder completely at the mercy of the North? Could Mr. Lincoln take any course, more damaging to Slavery, than to permit the peaceable secession of the seven refractory States? And could their elder slaveholding sisters do a more foolish thing than to aid and abet in the secession?

Tall Oaks from Little Acorns Grow.—At a recent meeting of the legislative wisdom of the City, a resolution was passed, directing the erection of a well and pump in one of the far up-town streets, which is deprived of the blessing of the Croton water. The resolution was very brief and very mandatory—but previous surveys have proven that the grounds in the vicinity named, though treacherously soft to outward tread, are infested with immense boulders beneath, and the Croton Department, to whom the mandate is directed, is in a dilemma. The erection of a pump is the simplest thing in the world, but the digging of a well embraces many difficulties. The resolution of the Common Council prescribes no depth, and if the Croton Board should be compelled to resort to the Artesian process, and bore through some hundred feet of rock, who would foot the bill? The necessity for explicit directions, where removal for cause is threatened, is abundantly exemplified in this case. Parties assessed for *benefit* would not tamely submit, and if the City was called upon to pay, it is scarcely questionable whether an Engineer, who could be guilty of such an extravagant construction of plain directions, might fairly expect to be impeached for "ignorance and incapacity." The question now is, "What is a well?"

Secession in Oregon.—The news we receive from Oregon is not flattering to the home and fireside popularity of Gen. Jo. Lane. Oregon has abandoned the service of the Slavery propagandists; and a majority of its Legislature, composed of friends of Douglas and Lincoln, has determined to substitute for such worthless instruments of secession as the present Senator, men of more decided character and more liberal opinions. The geographical paradox of a Southern State in the extreme Northwest is therefore extinguished. Oregon is henceforth a free-labor State.

It is true that the triumph of the dominant party is postponed, through a clever device of the adversary, copied from the example of older States. To deprive the majority of the constitutional right of proceeding to the choice of United States Senators, half-a-dozen members of the State Senate, adherents of Lane, destroyed the quorum, by taking to the woods, and eluding the pursuit of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Our latest advices leave this officer in full chase of the fugitives, with a fair prospect of presently securing a sufficient number. It is less, however, as a shrewd legislative dodge than as an illustration of the universal revolutionary tendencies of the Breckinridge Party, that the fact deserves comment; for in this spirit of insubordination to the will of the majority lies the dangerous distinction of those who have chosen the Oregon Senator as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. As it was at Charleston and at Baltimore, and as it is threatened to be upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, so it is in the remote wilderness of Oregon. It is the disunion sentiment in its infancy, just learning to go, still practicing the initial steps; and anticipating the early-coming time when its paces shall be tested in a stampede from the Federal inclosure. Enlarge the sphere of its exercise, transfer it from the Columbia River to the Potomac, and we have all the unspeakable evils of a divided Republic forced upon us. In the meantime, if the conspirators against the Union cannot be arrested, it is to be hoped the Oregon bolters may be caught and punished by being made to assist in the election of a pair of North-sided Senators.

Musical.

A really crowded and brilliant house last evening greeted the *début* of Miss Adelina Patti in the passionate and pathetic opera of "La Traviata." There are divers ways of achieving a success in the character of *Violetta*. Mlle. Piccolomini carried London and New-York before her, in this character, by dealing with it *en jeune ingénue*, with no particular regard for the music of the *rôle*. She sang as her voice and her method permitted her to sing, but she acted with a specific reference to the impressionability of the London omnibus-box, and of the loungers of the New-York parquette, audiences not very likely to confer the enduring crown of song, but quite capable of making the fortune of an actress, when that actress is young, piquant and pretty as a pigeon. Madame Fabbri, with higher musical gifts, combines an intensity of dramatic feeling, which makes the *rôle of Violetta* pitiably real when she fills it, and moves people not apt to sympathize with the omnibus-box and the loungers of the parquette. Miss Patti throws herself entirely upon the music, and conquers it with that facile grace which is the chief characteristic of her style, and her best letter of operatic credit. Her reckless ecstacy of the first act, and her despair of the *finale*, savor more of the boarding-school than of life, and it would be idle to say that she either comprehended or pretended to create the *rôle* in its dramatic aspects. But she sang its partition incredibly well, with a fluency, delicacy and accuracy little less than amazing, and for this deserved the plaudits which she received. Signor Brignoli merits other and higher praise, and the event of last evening was the rich and ample development which this accomplished tenor gave to his voice—a jewel of the first price, certainly, but which he is too apt to keep, perhaps for that reason, over-carefully locked in his musical *écrin*. On Friday we are to have "Linda," and then the Opera adjourns for a brief season to Philadelphia and the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON.

Reception at the Depot by Secretary Cass—Escort to the White House—Introduction to the President—A Prolonged Dinner—Incidents of the Trip from Harrisburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

No one can accuse the Prince of laziness. The record of this day's work alone would clear him of such an imputation.

After all had retired last night, and profound slumber reigned throughout the house, the State Band commenced a serenade to the Prince, and continued uninterruptedly for a long time, giving "Hail Columbia" to all the town.

An early breakfast was taken by the party, after which audience was given to Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, who, on behalf of the Mayor, invited the Prince to aid in the inauguration of a new Park on Monday. Lord Lyons informed Mr. Thompson that he would answer him by note.

The Baltimore British Consul, Mr. Overdeen, was then shown in. He came on behalf of sundry people to request the Prince to honor an operatic entertainment by his presence on Monday. A list of Strakosch's artists was handed him for checking, and an earnest endeavor will be made for a favorable reply. The claims of Norfolk, however, had been so strongly presented, and its beauties painted in such glowing colors, that the Prince was obliged to decline the invitation, and will undoubtedly vary his progromme as follows: After visiting the tobacco factories and the negro churches of Richmond, he will go to Norfolk, remaining one day, and going by special boat to Baltimore, which he will reach on Tuesday instead of Monday. There he will proceed in grand civic procession to the Gilmor House, give a grand dinner, and go on at once to Philadelphia.

Presentations of big and little men followed; then the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons drove to the State House, and called upon Gov. Packer, whose frank and hearty manner produced a very favorable impression upon them. The usual crowd followed them to the dépôt, and performed the customary antics before the august Prince who seemed fagged out, and heartily tired of everything but sleep.

The ride to Baltimore was marked by no incident of unusual interest. Crowds of gapers lined the platform of every dépôt, but the occasional presentations of fruit and flowers did not possess even the merit of originality.

At Baltimore he was met by Mayor Swan, who very judiciously detained the Prince inside the cars while he introduced several prominent citizens, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to him. They then entered private carriages, and were driven at a very moderate pace through very large but not very enthusiastic crowds to the Washington Dépôt. The streets were lined with immense masses of people, all curious, all respectful, all orderly. The various monuments on the route attracted the attention of the party, and their histories were listened to with eager interest. Beyond the excitement naturally attending the movements of ten thousand people, there was nothing of noteworthy occurrence until the Prince reached his car, when he heard nine of the most vociferous cheers and the most comprehensive tiger that has ever reached the ears of mortal man. Hands were shaken, sentiments uttered, farewells spoken, and their departure taken at 2 o'clock precisely.

The Capital was reached at 3½. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway declined sending a pilot engine, as they consider the ordinary regulations of the road equal to any emergency. At and near the dépôt there was a very great crowd. There were a number of police officers, and any quantity of dignitaries. Gen. Cass, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, and accompanied by the President's nephew, was about the first person who caught a glimpse of the Princely youth, and who recognized him at once. The train stopped; the Prince stepped out; the others followed, Gen. Cass greeted him heartily and cordially. He then made a neat little speech, shook hands with him twice, introduced the Mayor and several others to him, led him to a very elegant equipage, and then they trotted up Pensylvania-avenue at a quick pace, greatly to the annoyance of the *oi polloi*, who thought the reception was rather an exclusive one. Within the portals of the Executive Mansion we did not go. Rumor tells of an affecting meeting between the public functionary and the youthful Guelph, of a grand dinner and of complimentary toasts, but for the truth of the statements we do not vouch.

To-morrow Mount Vernon will be visited, a Presidential dinner will be eaten, and a pyrotechnic exhibition made.

It is due to your correspondent that he should publicly state that every sentence penned by him concerning the gentleman who represents the London *Times*, during the visit of the Prince of Wales, was based upon what he considered perfectly reliable authority, and he can only at this inconvenient time and distance add, that if he has been misled in the premises, and has been the means of placing him in a false position, he most heartily regrets it. HOWARD.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Baron Renfrew arrived at four o'clock, by special train. There were about a thousand spectators at the station evincing intense anxiety to obtain a view of his person, and in this they were gratified. Many greeted his appearance with cheers. Immediately on the arrival of the train, General Cass was introduced to Lord Renfrew by Lord Lyons, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his Lordship to Washington in the name of the President, and with his Lordship's permission he would accompany him to the Executive mansion. There were present with General Cass Messrs. Henry and Buchanan, nephews of the President, each formerly his Private Secretary, and on this occasion representing the President's family. Several carriages of the President, together with those of Secretaries Toucey, Cobb, Thompson and Cass, and Lord Lyons, were in waiting to convey the party to the White House. Lord Renfrew rode thither in company with Gen. Cass, Lord Lyons and the Duke of Newcastle. Arrived at the mansion, where the President was in waiting to receive him, he was presented to him by Gen. Cass, and received a cordial welcome. Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of introducing the suite. As these proceedings were private, the gates of the President's grounds were closed against intrusion, and attended by police officers.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. Cass, who, under the theory of the British Constitution, was born a British subject, his nativity being before the treaty of peace, received the Prince in the name of the President, and, besides, he was present at the coronation of the Prince's mother.

The dinner party at the President's to-night was prolonged to 10 o'clock. There were present besides the President's family and Royal guests, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Marine Band was in full attendance, playing among other airs the National ones of Britain and America.

The President will to-morrow give a reception from 12 to 1 o'clock in honor of Lord Renfrew.

THE PREPARATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington States of Tuesday.

On the evening of Thursday, should the weather prove favorable, a grand display of fireworks will be given on the grounds south of the President's Mansion in honor of Lord Renfrew and his suite. This exhibition, we understand, will exceed anything which has ever been presented before the public in this country. The various pieces have been arranged and designed by that efficient and skillful officer, Maj. Geo. D. Ramsay, Commandant at the U. S. Arsenal, and prepared by Mr. Thomas B. Brown, chief pyrotechnist, who has always met with remarkable success in his displays of pyrotechnic works. The Marine Band will be in attendance in the President's grounds, and add to the interest of the occasion by the rendition of many of our most patriotic and stirring airs.

The following is a list of the various pieces in the order in which they are to be presented:

1. A magnificent flight of rockets.
2. Bengola Battery—displaying the various pieces, and lighting up the grounds for a considerable distance around.
3. "God Save Queen Victoria"—a large arch with a beautiful rose in the centre, above which will be a crown.
4. "Welcome Renfrew"—large arch.
5. Roman candles—large Buchanan shells of variegated colors.
6. "Welcome Albert Edward"—large arch.
7. English and American Flags.
8. Serpent Pot.
9. Fifty small mortars—variegated shells behind the Victoria Arch.
10. "Good Night."

The symbolistic characters on these works will be three feet in length, of double rows of lance-work, and can be seen distinctly at the distance of a mile and a-half.

In addition to these pieces, to be exhibited just before the words "good night," there is in progress a very large piece gotten up by the corps of pyrotechnists from New-York, which we may describe as follows: A combination of the American and English symbols, mottoes, &c., all interwoven with a masterly hand, and forming a work of unsurpassed beauty. In the centre of the piece are the figures of Columbia and Britannia, while adjoining the first is the American coat of arms, and the latter the English. On the top is a globe surrounded by the American and English flags wreathed together, and on each end, separate from the main piece, is a large steamship, with light-house, &c., representing the commerce between the two worlds. This is said to be the largest piece of fireworks ever made, it being one hundred and sixty feet in length and fifty feet in height. The piece will be surrounded with bombs, sending up their shower of stars, and everything arranged additional that will give more effect to the exhibition. As this is quite a complicated piece, and the letters of the various inscriptions but eight inches in length, it may not appear to such advantage as the others, owing to the great distance of the place of exhibition.

THE TRIP FROM PITTSBURGH TO HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Baron Renfrew and suite arrived at Harrisburgh at 11 o'clock last night. At all the important points along the road, great crowds collected to see the train pass. At places where the train stopped the Prince showed himself at the rear car, much to the gratification of the assembled crowds. Descending the mountain the Prince and his friends rode upon the locomotive, so as to obtain a better view of the magnificent scenery of the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. They expressed themselves much gratified with their ride.

At Altona the party was welcomed by an immense crowd amid much cheering and the greatest enthusiasm. They passed down the valley of the beautiful Juniata under the silvery light of the full moon, and arriving at Harrisburgh, were received by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who escorted them to their quarters at the Jones House. They leave Harrisburgh at 9 A. M. for Washington, *via* Baltimore.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince was serenaded during the night by the Capitol Band.

Long before the hour when the Prince was announced to leave the hotel, thousands of people had congregated to get a glimpse of him, a large proportion of whom were ladies. In a conversation, the Prince and Duke of Newcastle expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit to America. Politics were thrown aside even here to do honor to the nation's guest.

At 9 o'clock the *cortège* emerged from the hotel, and the thousands sent up shouts of applause, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the scene being animating in the extreme.

The Prince was driven in an open carriage, drawn by four beautiful grays, the property of an enthusiastic Irishman. The party, consisting of the Prince, Mayor Keppner, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons, drove through Front street, on the banks of the Susquehanna, to the Capitol, followed by other carriages, containing the Committee. They alighted at the Capitol, and paid a visit to the Governor in his private apartments.

Gov. Packer addressed the Prince as follows:

Lord Renfrew: It affords me infinite pleasure to welcome your Lordship to the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the old thirteen Colonies that originally acknowledged allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain; and notwithstanding that allegiance has been severed, your Lordship will perceive by a glance at that long line of Colonial and State Governors (pointing to the portraits which adorn the Executive Chambers) that we still have a very great veneration and regard for our ancient rulers. That line of portraits is almost a perfect type of our American families. We cannot follow our ancestry more than a few generations back without tracing the line to a British red coat. Again welcoming Lord Renfrew and his suite to Pennsylvania, the Governor expressed an ardent desire that their progress through the United States might increase in interest and pleasure to his Lordship, and be hereafter productive of lasting benefit to both nations.

The Prince briefly replied, expressing his sincere sense of the high honor conferred upon him in the capital of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Prince and suite, with the Governor, then visited the capitol building, and after viewing the scene from the dome of the capitol the party started for Washington.

DOINGS AT BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince of Wales and suite arrived from the West over the Northern Central Road at twenty minutes before 2 this afternoon, and was met at the dépôt by an immense crowd. He was welcomed by the Band playing "Hail Columbia," "God save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," and "Washington's March."

The Prince, Mayor Swan, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons rode in an open carriage, followed by others of the suite and several citizens. The *cortège* went through the most prominent streets, greeted by thousands of spectators of all ages and both sexes, whilst a vast throng pressed after the Royal carriage, which was guarded by a strong Police force. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the Prince gracefully bowed, touching his hat. Some bouquets were thrown as he passed.

The Prince expressed himself to Mayor Swan, with whom he conversed freely, as delighted with the appearance of Baltimore and Washington's Monument, which the procession drove around.

The general expression of the ladies was: "He's a nice little fellow, but not overly handsome." All had a good view of him.

After reaching the Washington Dépôt, the Royal party took the cars amid a tremendous throng of spectators, and departed amid cheers. Enthusiastic cheers were also given when he arrived.

There was no accident. Everything passed orderly and circumspectly, and the party were shown marks of the highest respect. Nearly the whole populace turned out to see the Prince. He comes here again next Monday, tarries one day, and is expected to be present at the opening of the New Park. W.

OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Prince has chosen the opera of "Martha" and the first act of "Traviata" for the entertainment at the Academy on next Tuesday night.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

There were several bids for carrying the mails from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract to M. C. Mordecai. Hence the steamer *Isabel* will again be placed on the route. Certificates were exhibited to the Department to show that she had thorough repair and satisfactory examination, and possesses water-tight compartments and all modern improvements. She will leave New-York on the 12th, reaching Charleston on the 15th inst., to enter on her regular trips.

The President has appointed Rev. Andrew G. Caruthers, pastor of the Assembly's Church, Washington, Consul at Turk's Island.

Hiram Atkins was not removed, as has been stated, from the Postmastership at Bellow's Falls, Vt., but resigned.

The State Fair at Elmira.

Elmira, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Although the weather opened unfavorably this morning, the day, for the most part, has been unusually fine. Over 25,000 strangers are in town, and others continue to arrive. The first day of the State Fair may be set down as a complete success.

Gov. Morgan and Hon. Anson Burlingame visited the grounds this morning.

Gov. Seward's Arabian horses were exhibited, at 10 o'clock this morning, to an immense crowd, and thousands were unable to obtain a view of the celebrated animals.

The entries to the exhibition are very large, except in the Domestic and Discretionary departments, in which they are rather short. In all other respects the exhibition, so far, will compare with the best.

The entries to the Mechanical department are numerous, and the machinery, implements, &c., are far more perfect than have been exhibited at any previous fair in the State.

The entire success of this great exhibition is now beyond a doubt.

The great trot between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, over the Elmira Course, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, took place this afternoon. *Flora* was the winner in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:31½ and 2:30. The trot was witnessed by upwards of 15,000 people. The track was quite heavy owing to the recent rain storms. An arrangement has been made with the owners of *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* to trot their horses on Friday, at 3 P. M. upon the same conditions.

The American Board of Missions.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The American Board of Missions to-day has been chiefly engaged in discussing the causes of the late debt, and the means to avoid a similar evil. Many distinguished clergymen and laymen spoke, some favoring a prudent going forward as new demands for labor arise, and others urging a strict limiting of the expenditures of the receipts. The Prudential Committee expressed their determination not to exceed the probable receipts. The President, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, preached a memorial sermon at night in the Tremont Temple, sketching the rise of the Board to its present position, and the principles which have shaped its action.

Congressional Nominations.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Republicans of the First District to-day nominated Thomas D. Eliot for reëlection to Congress.

The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated James Buffington for reëlection to Congress.

The Bell and Everett Convention for the Fourth District, to-day, nominated Erastus B. Bigelow for Congress.

The Wilds' Safe Insurance Company.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The action of Superintendent Barnes, in relation to the Wilds' Safe Insurance Company, has been disapproved of, and the application of the Attorney-General denied, the Company showing its corporate regularity and business solvency.

Serious Steam Boiler Explosion.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The boiler in the Preston Mills at Manayunk exploded this morning, scalding several operatives, one of them fatally. Considerable damage was also done to the property belonging to the mills.

The Europa Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning, with eighteen passengers for Halifax, and forty-nine for Liverpool. She takes out $100,000 in specie.

Obituary.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

John T. L

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

VICTOR EMANUEL GOING TO NAPLES.

Nine Hours' Bombardment of Ancona by the Sardinian Fleet.

Departure of the Sardinian Ambassador from Paris.

Queen Victoria and Lord John Russell Gone to Prussia.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Connaught*, from Galway on Tuesday, the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Boston.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 24th.

VICTOR EMANUEL had determined to go to Naples.

Sardinian ships had bombarded Ancona for nine hours, and the enemy replied vigorously.

The action had been suspended for a conference.

GARIBALDI'S troops were concentrated at Volterra.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen VICTORIA embarked for Prussia on the 23d. She will meet the Prince Regent of Prussia at Cobourg.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with Baron SCHLEINITZ, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Four submarine cables between Valencia and the islands of Ivica, Majorca and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona, have been successfully laid.

Prince JOHN, of Bourbon, publishes in the *Times* an appeal to the Spanish people, relative to his rights to the Spanish throne.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud from Algiers on the 23d.

NAPOLEON, in a speech at Algiers, promised his best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of the legation to the Secretary.

NAPLES.

No new movement had been made by GARIBALDI.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 22d of September, *vid* Queenstown on the 23d, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening. She reports passing on the 22d American ship *Rockingham* bound in.

The principal features of the *Canada's* news have already been telegraphed *vid* Cape Race.

The following is the latest intelligence she brings *vid* Queenstown.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A report was current to-day on the Bourse, that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio, but the Commissioners of Police of the Bourse gave an official denial to this report.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Sardinian Government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army who have been made prisoners, shall be immediately returned to their families.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22—3:45 P. M.

On the Bourse, to-day, the Rentes opened at f.68 65c., and in the afternoon rose to f.68 70c., but, finally closed at f.68 30c., being 4 per cent. lower than yesterday. All the railway shares are dull.

The *Patrie* says: "We can affirm the complete falsity of the report that the Emperor has expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw." The same journal adds that GARIBALDI, in his letters to Signor ALNICOO, published in the official journal of Naples, says: "Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling on the altar of Freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province." Nevertheless a decree of the Dictator promulgates the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing the day for its going into execution."

Baron BRENIER is to leave Naples on Thursday next. Mr. ELLIOTT will remain in that city.

The French *Moniteur de L'Armée* says that there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual six months, furlough being given on the 1st of October. ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Sardinian troops have advanced as far as Mardi.

On Monday next the Consistory of the Cardinals will be assembled.

The last works of RENEAU, RUNACHON and DUDYN have been placed on the index of books condemned by the Papal Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE CONNAUGHT.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 24—P. M.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market showing no change since last week.

There has been no market at Manchester since the departure of the *Canada*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, and CORN has an advancing tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm and steady. WHEAT firm, at Friday's rates. CORN has an advancing tendency; mixed 35s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are steady. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD firm at 64s. for fine. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. RICE quiet. RESIN dull at 5s. 2d. for common. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24.

WHEAT tends upward, and prices are 1s.@2s. higher on the week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. TEA buyers offering freely, but not pressing sales. RICE firm. TALLOW slightly higher for all qualities.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities are firm. Illinios Central Shares 16½ discount; New-York Central Shares 80; Eries 30.

Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

COTTON—Sales to-day estimated at 7,000 bales; market quiet but steady.

The Breadstuffs market opens at full prices. CORN tends upward; mixed 35s. 6d.

The weather here is favorable for the crops, but in other sections it is unfavorable.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25—Noon.

Consols, 93¼@93¾.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Capture of the Slave-ship Erie on the Coast of Africa, with 897 Negroes on Board—Her Arrival at this Port—Incidents of the Capture.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Erie*, of New-York, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Monrovia, on the Coast of Africa, having been captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*. She had 890 slaves on board, of whom 860 were delivered to the Government agent at Monrovia, the other 30 having died on the voyage from the place of capture. She cleared from Havana on the 11th of April last for the Congo River, in charge of Capt. KNUDSON.

The *Erie* hauled into the stream at the Navy-yard last evening. She brings home Lieut. J. W. DUNNINGTON, Passed Midshipman H. D. TODD, and a prize crew of ten men, belonging to the captor of the slaver, the U. S. steamer *Mohican*. The *Erie's* officers supposed the *Mohican* to be an English man-of-war, and hoped, by hoisting the American flag, to evade examination. She made the passage from Monrovia to New-York in thirty-four days, and was in company with the *Marion*, sloop-of-war, off Cape de Verde Islands. The *Mohican* sailed from Fernando Po on the 4th of August, and stood to the southward for Loando, having the squadron mail on board. When our days out, about fifty miles off the mouth of the Congo River, at 7 A. M., sighted a ship standing to the Northwest; was about fifteen miles from the vessel, which was under all sail and port studding-sail; immediately got up additional steam and came near the stranger, which refused to show any colors. Fired a blank cartridge, and then the American ensign was hoisted from the peak of the suspicious craft. She hove to, and Lieut. DUNNINGTON went on board. On getting inside the gangway, he was confronted by a Spanish gentleman, of rather respectable appearance, who spoke English well. The officer asked if the Spaniard was Captain; the latter said not, but sent the master aft in quest of the skipper. An American, somewhat of a Yankee, then was accosted, but with no satisfactory result, as he persisted in declaring that the Commander died in the Congo. The mate was next asked for, but was not forthcoming, as he ran away, it was alleged. "Who has charge of the ship?" said the naval man, becoming a little excited. No one enlightening him, he at once ordered the flag to be hauled down. "Now, boys, give three cheers," cried Lieut. DUNNINGTON, leaning over the ship's side, and addressing his boat's crew; "for we have a genuine prize, and no mistake." The enthusiasm of the man-of-war's men found vent in several loud hurzas, which had no sooner been heard than all the hatches of the *Erie* flew open, as if by magic, and her crew, who had been keeping the darkies quiet below, rushed on deck, and exclaimed in a regular chorus: "It's all up with us, boys." Mr. DUNNINGTON peeped into the lower apartments, and beheld a whole mass of woolly heads. Every black eye in the ship was bent on the unexpected intruders, who took a hasty survey of the ship, and proceeded to regulate matters generally. Extra men from the *Mohican* were then sent for and put on board, and the returning boats took back to the steamer the crew of the *Erie*. Those amongst them who were foreigners were allowed to take French leave on the coast, and three important-looking persons, supposed to be the captain and two mates, were brought home in the slaver, and will be turned over this morning to the United States Marshal. The *Mohican* proceeded to Loando, and the *Erie* to Monrovia—the ships' companies giving three cheers for the prize. After a run of 14 days, the slaver anchored at her destination. Twenty-nine of the poor slaves died, principally of fever and dysentery, caused, it is supposed, by Congo water on the passage, and one fell overboard. Rev. JOHN LEYS received the negroes on the 23d of August, and distributed them amongst the inhabitants of Monrovia, who promised to treat them kindly. They were perfectly naked when taken, and were delighted with the disposition made of them. They clapped hands, sung, shouted, and raised a jolly time generally. The officers and men of the *Mohican*, who escorted the slaves to Monrovia, describe their sufferings during the middle passage as positively revolting. They would not undertake similar duties for any consideration.

The *Erie* is a fine sailer, and looks like anything but a slaver. She was built at Warren, R. I., in September, 1849, and was owned for a time by Mr. RALPH POST, of New-York. She is a regular "cotton ship" in appearance. Her fitting up was most artistic: she had slave coffers, a sufficient quantity of water, vinegar in casks, placed fore and aft, to last 900 people for sixty days, and an exceedingly large quantity of rice, pork, beef, farina, bread and peanuts, of which a good portion was given to Mr. SEYS at Monrovia. The hold of the vessel is unusually neat, and was kept in excellent order. There was less filth found in the ship than is usual with slavers, which was, perhaps, owing to the fact that a large crew were exclusively employed in preserving the healthy condition of the vessel. The sails are new and valuable, and could not have been long in use. The *Erie* was boarded in the Congo River by the British steamer *Spitfire*, previous to receiving slaves. She was only seventeen hours from the slave wharf when the *Mohican* seized her. No other craft was ever captured on the African station with so many negroes.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn barracks had a guard of U. S. Marines put on board the prize, and they will remain on board until she is in charge of the Marshal.

The *Erie's* advices from the African squadron report the *San Jacinto* on her way to Loando, as was also the corvette *Portsmouth*. The *Sumpter* had gone up to Accra, on the Gold Coast; the *Mystic*, Lieut. LEROY, was at St. Paul's, and also the *Constellation*, flag-ship. The *Mohican* was on her return from a cruise to the Gold Coast when she sighted the *Erie*. Lieut. GARLAND and Pd. Mid. BLAKE have been invalided from the fleet.

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WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

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FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, or
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

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Prof. North on Sewing Machines.
"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'—*Prof. North.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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NEW IMPORTATION PER STEAMER ADRIATIC.
Renfrew and Magenta Scarfs.
Dressing Robes and Smoking Jackets of the most approved Parisian styles.
Traveling shawls $4 50 to $9.
Carriage rugs of the finest texture. Imported expressly for Central Park use.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50, Can now be purchased and paid for
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Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Trade Sale of Paper Hangings at Auction by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, will be continued through THIS DAY Oct. 4, at No. 15 Murray-st., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

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MARRIED.

NICHOLSON—BEERS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, ROBERT NICHOLSON to SARAH RICHARDS, daughter of the late Cyrenius Beers, all of this City.

DICKMAN—FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Burge, Mr. GUSTAVUS F. DICKMAN to Miss LOUISA C. FORBES, all of Brooklyn.

THORNE—VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of Joel Wolfe, Esq., by the venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, SAMUEL THORNE, of Thorndale, Dutchess County, to PHEBE S., eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven, of Troy, N. Y.

GOURRIER—WILLIAMSON.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, JOHN T. GOURRIER, Jr., to ANN CROSDAILE, daughter of Benjamin Williamson, all of Elizabeth, N. J.

TAYLOR—RICHARDS.—In Westport, Conn., by Rev. Y. B. Burr, CHARLES H. TAYLOR to GEORGIA, daughter of Wm. H. Richards.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOS. F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., to MARY KIRTLAND, only daughter of Wm. H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum.

CRAFT—BULL.—In Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, BENJAMIN W. CRAFT, of Glen Cove, L. I., to Miss MARTHA BULL, of the former place.

DIED.

WARDWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, MARY JANE, wife of J. M. Wardwell, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, LeL. Sturges, No. 74 East 19th-st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, ROBERT LUSH, Esq., a native of Wiltshire, England, in his 85th year.

Friends of his sons, W. H. Lush and W. Pond, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d st., near 3d-av., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, HARRIET LOUISE, only daughter of E. A. and Harriet N. Woodward, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., to-day, for interment.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 120 East 53d-st., two doors from 3d av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

REICHARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Oct. 1, at his residence, No. 22 West 22d-st., of disease of the heart, FREDERICK REICHARD, a native of France, and formerly a merchant in this City, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

HATCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE J., daughter of Chas. C. Hatch, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of her father, No. 40 West 46th st., on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, by the 10:15 A. M. Harlem Railroad on Thursday.

HOMBEUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, JOSE D'HOMBEUR, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Savannah and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET BLACKWOOD, wife of Sylvester H. Blackwood, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No. 105 West 29th-st., of disease of the lungs, THOMAS ISAAC, second son of William and Mary Ann Bowden, aged 24 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the service of which will take place at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BURLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN M., eldest child of James B. and Cornelia Burley, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John W. Manley, Esq., No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

STILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, JOHN WYLLYS, youngest child of Wm. M. and Sarah M. Stillman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at the house of his father, WILLIAM HAZEN, son of William and Isabel F. Betts, aged 10 months and 26 days.

SQUIER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, MAGGIE, infant daughter of Margaret and the late John Squier, Jr., aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Col. Joseph Dodd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 246 South 6th-st., Jersey City, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment, by the 12 o'clock train.

RAWDON.—In Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, ADELAIDE WRIGHT RAWDON, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late Freeman Rawdon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, in Mott Haven, Westchester County, corner of Boston Road and Main-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 183 3d-av., at 12½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the above place.

ROGERS.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, JULIA A., beloved wife of Alexander E. Rogers, aged 42 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, without further invitation,

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 471, Oct. 3, 1860.
60, 40, 3, 34, 2, 75, 56, 15, 25, 71, 72, 28.
Class No. 472, Oct. 3, 1860.
12, 78, 76, 54, 47, 27, 40, 41, 70, 24, 61, 23, 31, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 3, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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Opens with an admirable article by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Entitled,
"FIRST FRUITS OF WANDERING."
Dr. TYNG is writing every week for the INDEPENDENT, having been engaged as a Special Contributor.

"THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE,"
By
BAYARD TAYLOR,
In which the author takes up, in a very entertaining, instructive and picturesque style, the question: "Now, what kind of a house shall I build?"

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An admirable article, pertinent to the times, by
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"FARM-LIFE ON THE MOUNTAIN."
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Of the Methodist Church, Entitled
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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the latter preferred; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 25 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in anything required; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 97 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the past 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference furnished. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an excellent person, as child's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands French and English cooking, jellies, boning, larding, pickling and preserving, and is an excellent pastry cook; City reference from some of the first families. Call at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for three days. Goes out to cook dinners.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESEECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in the City, as reference will show. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Excellent City references. Call at No. 227 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman who understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, jellies and boning; is a good baker; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a steady place as good cook and baker; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Apply at No. 180 Mulberry-st., first floor, near Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; has lived the last five years with one family on Murray Hill, who have just given up housekeeping, and to whom she refers: reference for character, honesty and capacity unexceptionable. Address S. J. W., Box No. 412 Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A STEADY, ACTIVE Protestant woman a situation as perfect cook, who understands meats in all branches, all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastry, desserts of all kinds, baking bread, boning fowls. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 1st-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking all kinds meats, soups, game, pastries and jellies; the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 16 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days, until suited.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-in the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. Best of City reference. Call at No. 27 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. (for two days).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; best of references. Apply at No. 39 5th-s., near 2d-av., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced woman, as cook and baker; understands her business perfectly; can give good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent baker and willing to do part of the washing; the best of City reference of two years from her last place. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; will assist in the washing. Best City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at 238 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is agreeable. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear; best City reference if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as professed cook; is willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant, in a private family. Inquire at No. 237 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation; she understands her business thoroughly, also every branch of cooking; would assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as good plain cook; understands pastrys; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family in this City, by a neat, civil, and competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 100 17th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook in a private family, or to do up stairs work and washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 169 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 142 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class cook—one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good cook, excellent baker, and willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 69½ West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 91 Gold-st., between Front and York sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, to do washing and ironing or general housework, by a respectable girl. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, for three days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuations as cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress, in a private family. The best reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 41st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 352 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or can do laundress work, and give good reference in that capacity. Inquire at No. 210 1st-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, one to cook, wash and iron, who thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from their last place; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant young girls; one to do cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a young woman; also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 262 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESpectable widow woman wants a situation in a comfortable home for herself and a girl of 11 years old; can do cooking, washing and ironing, or up-stairs work if required; the girl is very smart, willing and obliging; wages is no consideration to a good place—City or country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook—one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give first-class reference from her last employers. Also, a situation for a laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; would both prefer one family, as heretofore; both can give first-class reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two genteel girls with excellent City references; one as cook in all its branches: understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $10. Also, a Scotch Protestant girl as seamstress and lady's maid; cuts and fits children's clothes, is quick at the needle. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable and well recommended woman, as cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families for several years. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a competent young woman as first-class laundress; understands all finery and French fluting; would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; has six years' reference from one of the first-class families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman, with good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Fenton's, No. 106 Orchard-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, with good references, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, or teach children all the branches of an English education, or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 173 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMART, intelligent girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at her last place, Mr. Ludden, Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—AN AGED WOMAN wants a situation in the City, not more than two or three in the family, to do general housework or sewing; wants a good steady home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; has no objection to go South or elsewhere; has two years' reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., two doors from 38th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, in all its branches; understands dressmaking and arranging hair in the neatest style, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; references to satisfaction. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, neat-appearing young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing in all styles, and is quick at a needle; is willing to make herself useful; or would travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes to engage with a lady or family going to England or to travel in Europe. Can be seen every day this week at No. 324 Bleecker-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to travel with a family to New-Orleans, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of one or two children. The best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can do up laces. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 32 West 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to go South; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a first-class laundress; does all kinds of fluting and fine washing; will assist with chamberwork or will do the cooking of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait upon a lady; can come well recommended. Apply at 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant young woman, or would go as laundress; has lived in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children or of an infant. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to go South; can give the best of City reference. Inquire in the millinery store, No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 122 1st-av., near the corner of 7th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., book store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, or as light chambermaid and sew; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, and will assist with chamberwork; willing to do plain sewing; good reference given. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; and is willing to make herself in other ways obliging; satisfactory reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 258 9th-st., first house east of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; would like to live with a lady that boards; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN English Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and if required could do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible-house.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl is desirous of a situation as children's nurse and plain seamstress. The best of reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged woman. Best of references. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 18th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 146 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; can do all family sewing in the neatest manner; understands dress-making and children's clothes; no objection to travel with a lady; can take charge of one child, or assist with the care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation in a private family as dressmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter; has good reference. Call at No. 694 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; would be willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at Room No. 24, Gramercy-park Hotel.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, (Presbyterian,) accustomed to sewing and the care of children, wishes a situation in that capacity, in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Eldridge-st., Room No. 18, near Grand. References satisfactory.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress. Can cut and fit; willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young English woman, as seamstress or waitress in an English family. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 31st-st., fourth floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls want situations; one as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Carroll-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A VERY respectable Protestant girl from Philadelphia would like to obtain a situation in the above capacity; she can cut and fit dresses, or would do chamberwork and washing; is very kind, attentive and fond of children; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of recommendations. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; understands waiting in all its branches, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has three years' reference, convenient from the place where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply but a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; fully understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble colored girl a situation as waitress; best of references. Inquire at No. 14 Cornelia-st., or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family, who understands her business perfectly in every branch; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, that lost her baby, wants a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 198 East 21st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

TO THE SICK.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED LAdies' monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first physicians and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 150 3d-av., near 16th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid wants a situation in a respectable family, either in this City or to go South; the best of reference can be given from her last places. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to travel with a lady; would like to go to California; would have no objections to going South; would go as lady's maid or seamstress; would be willing to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; can do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 165 West 19th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house; he has the highest testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and good behavior from his last employers. Address J. H. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days. No objection to go South.

A CLERK, PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an active man, aged 30; writes a good hand; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of light or heavy work; good City references can be given. Address M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years experience, and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, strictly-temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last thirteen years in this City; has no objection to the City or country. Address or apply at J. R. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; would go to the country. Call or address No. 334 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at the Veterinary Surgery, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; can give the best of three years' reference. Call, or address P. C., Box No. 293 *Times* Office, for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant; has lived in his last place three years, and has been brought up to the care and management of horses; knows his work, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Graham's saddlery store.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of references; has no objection to go to the country. Address N. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address P. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objection to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at S. Lowrey's, No. 932 Broadway, for P. WELSH.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business in all its forms; is a Protestant; can come well recommended; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address H. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent German, who has been with American families for the last 13 years; he is a thorough gardener, in general; he understands the management of horses and cattle in all its branches; he is fully competent to take care of a first-class residence; a good, steady place is required. For references, inquire of Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, or of Messrs. Burntes & Omsing, No. 92 Pearl-st. The advertiser can be seen at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man of 20 years experience in laying out new places, care and management of greenhouse grapery, care of a gentleman's place in general; the best of recommends as long as certify. Address D. G., in care of Mr. Thorburn, 15 John-st. Will be attended to this week.

A GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, wants a situation as gardener; is a practical, grape-grower and good florrist; can superintend glass buildings or lay out new grounds in improved style. Inquire at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days, for W. C.

A GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and grapery, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference, and understands his business thoroughly. He is of sober and temperate habits; willing and obliging. Apply to or address T. F., No. 2 East 23d-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or would go South, having lived in New-Orleans from 1847 up to last Fall. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE AMERIcan boy 15 or 16 years of age to learn the block and pump-maker's

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1690) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vanes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaefels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Diedman and Tellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyzer, Noheus, Lecomte, Morel, Fatio, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard. Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

TERRE BRONZES. SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 36th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story brown-stone private residence No. 326 Henry-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn, the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood centre-tables, elegant French plate pier-glasses, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, bureaus, wash-stands, work and card-tables, book-racks, bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace-curtains, shades, china and glassware, together with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at salesroom, 64 Cedar-st., or at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 4, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
30	Union Bank	100	20 Bank of Commerce...100
40	Oriental Bank	25	13 Bank of N. America...100
20	Wansburgh City Ins...	25	20 U. S. Insurance.....25
50	Lorillard Insurance...	25	40 Beekman Ins.....25
12	Bowery Ins.....	25	10 Goodhue Insurance..100
3	Arcade Ins.....	50	20 Grocers' Insurance..50
30	Ins. N. W. Rail'd.100		5 American Exchange..100
50	Humboldt Insurance..100		45 N. Y. Shot Lead Co...100
84	Exchange Insurance..	50	150 Gt. West Mar. Ins....100
30	Hope Insurance.....	50	20 Standard Insurance..50
10	Yorkes Insurance.....	25	10 Ætna Insurance..... 50
60	N. Y. Consol. Stage.	25	10 Col. Mar. Insurance..100
5	Jersey City Ins.....	50	40 Hamilton Insurance.. 15
100	Par. and N. Y. Rail'd.	100	40 Adriatic Insurance.... 25
100	Am Telegraph Co....	100	40 Hope Insurance..... 50
100	Am. Guano Co.....	100	40 Imp. and Traders' Ins 50
100	Cedre City Prop.....	100	50 N. Y. & E. R. Assd. sk.100
7	Lamar Insurance.....	100	

$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mort. Bonds.
$1,000 Town of Madison 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Tremont Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time and single-movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and cylinder-setting levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Losado, Bretting Freres, Yates, Tousley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, engraved and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face plaqua detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy 18 gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood tête covered in crimson reps, do. covered in crimson mohair, oak extension dining table, oak chairs covered in green leather, do. couches, mahogany bookcase, one rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany do., mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, mahogany card tables, one-cat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, imitation oak cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, mantel do., chandeliers, together with a large assortment of other furniture, and kitchen furniture, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures. All richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also, several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE, FRAMED OIL-PAINTINGS, CHINA, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., an excellent assortment of custom-made furniture of all kinds, 100 framed oil-paintings; also, decorated and plain China and glassware; also, a beautiful collection of ornithological specimens, embracing some rare South American birds of most brilliant plumage, single and in groups and under glass; also, 50,000 imported and domestic cigars, in lots to suit buyers, together with a variety of useful fancy goods, well worthy the attention of purchasers. The attention of out-of-town buyers is invited.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL sell THIS DAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Williamst., 300 lots assorted Sheffield, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; also, a large lot of French Tinware, comprising the usual assortment; together with 200 dozen coal hods, 310 cases cut tacks, 50 double-barrel guns, 670 dozen 4½ and 5 inch taper-files, &c., &c. Terms 4 months.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.—WE would call attention to the sale of choice old wines, being the private stock of the late Stephen Whitney, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 7 Bowling-green, corner of State-st. Further particulars in another column, and catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., carpets, chairs, extension and other tables, wardrobes, book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, oilcloths, sofas and sofa-beds, hair and other mattresses, beds and bedding, counter, show-case, stoves, &c.; also, one Plimpton secretary-bedstead. JAS. BREWSTER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture. Mahogany piano, tête à-têtes, chairs, dressing bureaus, painted suite chamber furniture, seven pieces; French plate pier glass, stoves, carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c. Also, the stock of a lock and gun smith—muskets, fallows, &c.

PUBLIC SALE.—NO. 58 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone residence and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 68 Fall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ANY PERSON IN WANT of furniture, had better attend the large sale of furniture to take place in the four-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of all the beautiful furniture and paintings, without of the best pianos in the City. This sale is by order of JAMES SPAULDING, Receiver.

A. J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 5, WILL BE SOLD AT Auction all the contents of the dwelling-house No. 58 West 18th-st., viz.: rich household furniture, Brussels carpets, elegant piano-forte, mirrors, paintings, silver and glass-ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ A. M.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the private residence, No. 145 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., viz.: parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant piano-forte, silver and glassware, crockery, bedding, &c., all in good order.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS—ON FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a large collection of native and South American birds, arranged on sprigs in groups and under glass cases.

AUCTION SALES,

DAVIS & NICOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 4TH, At — o'clock, in front of our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.,
A beautiful pair of black mares, 15½ hands high.
Also,
A splendid pair of chestnut horses, 15½ hands high.
Also,
A thoroughbred sorrel saddle horse.
Also,
An imported bay mare, 16 hands high.
Also,
A magnificent sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high—2:40.
Also,
A first-rate family horse, bay color.
Also,
One rockaway, nearly new—park phæton, 2 seats, pole and shafts, one trotting wagon, 140 pounds, ten top wagons, new and second-hand saddle and bridle, double and single harness.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

JAS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, AT 9 o'clock, A. M. at No. 15 Murray-st., near Broadway. Closing sale of the balance of the Catalogue of Rich Wall Papers, &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Reban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Reban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 183 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

DR R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge in the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of confidence operators, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $3 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. Ladies, in search of secrecy, call on No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without one case of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and the P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL Committee for the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to do so without delay, at the office of ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 12 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

BOILER WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND CYLinder boiler about 24 feet by 30 inches. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 143 Front-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before 10th October draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE EAST RIVer Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of Sept., 1860.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$382,005 70
2. Due from Banks		7,774 54
3. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$24,155 97	
4. Real Estate		75,860 00
5. Specie		65,344 91
6. Cash Items, viz		39,780 78
7. Stocks		110,000 00
8. Bills of Solvent Banks		10,689 00
9. Loss and Expense Account		2,250 00
Total		$893,704 93

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$103,200	
Total	$103,250	
Less Notes on hand	8,985	94,215 00
3. Profits		27,257 92
4. Due Depositors, on demand		320,621 72
5. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		45,085 29
Total		$693,704 93

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—ss. CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the third day of October, 1860.
CHARLES JENKINS, President,
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
HENRY A. KERR, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$568,646 58
2. Overdrafts		587 09
3. Due from Banks		40,204 39
4. Due from the Directors of the Bk.	$47,268 88	
5. Real estate		30,000 00
6. Specie		124,586 84
7. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and bills of City Banks		67,581 76
8. Stocks, $62,200; Promissory Notes ——		62,250 00
9. Loss and expense account		1,770 39
Total		$893,627 05

LIABILITIES:

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation registered	$57,250	
Less Notes on hand	4,990	52,260 00
3. Profits		40,446 54
4. Due to Banks		11,953 18
5. Due to individuals and corporations, other than Banks and depositors		159 60
6. Due Depositors on demand		488,807 73
Total		$893,627 05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President,
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1860. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDers and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
FLATT SMITH,
W. BAYARD HALLETON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court, that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver, on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank, in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIdend.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND MORTgage of Real Estate in the City of New-York, $15,000 in three sums of $5,000 each. Apply to HENRY R. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent. Address LOAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MORN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons pay. able semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

the St. Nicholas. It was evident that the crowd in front of the hotel was largely Anti-Republican, and the friends of LINCOLN, if there were any there, exercised a wise discretion in following the example of the Wide-Awakes in the procession, and treating the remarks with silent contempt. This sensible action on their part prevented all, even the slightest, disturbance, and the men who, at the outset, would have been glad to raise a row, finally regained their good humor, and even towards the last, applauded the procession, and told the Wide-Awakes "they were good boys, and had better go right home now and let their mammies put them to bed."

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Every available position was occupied at the windows, and on the steps of the Astor House, long before the hour for the procession to arrive, as this was considered the most eligible point from which to view the pageant throughout its entire length. The sidewalk was densely packed. If there were Southerners in this particular crowd, or others opposed to the Republicans, they generally restrained the expression of their feelings, and there was little exhibition of spleen or ill-will noticed, while from all the windows and from many on the sidewalk there were cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and other friendly greetings. From the windows and balconies of POWERS & LOVEJOY'S Hotel, on Park-row, the good-natured multitude waved and cheered in response to the salutes from the procession. The ladies were particularly earnest in these demonstrations of good will.

SCARCITY OF PICK POCKETS.

It was thought that the pickpockets would improve the occasion which the immense crowd offered to labor in their peculiar way. The Detective Police accordingly were on the *qui vive* to arrest the operations of well-known rogues, but in spite of their utmost vigilance, not more than seven of this class of offenders were found. Ordinarily on the occurrence of large processions or of celebrations, the number of pickpockets taken in to be kept out of "harm's way" has at least reached fifty; and the only way in which the decrease can be accounted for is in the fact that the recent stringent law passed against them has rendered their pursuit so hazardous as to be unprofitable. None of those arrested last evening were caught in the commission of an offence, but their apprehension was effected to keep them beyond the reach of temptation; and when the procession had been dismissed they were set at liberty.

FUSION IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee — The Ticket and the Arrangement Effected — Opposition of Mr. Brady.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Democratic State Committee met at 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH attends on behalf of the Union men of New-York City, and Alderman DAYTON, of Brooklyn, is present to represent the Union men of Kings County.

The proposition for placing six Union electors on the Douglas ticket to fill vacancies, and for putting HENRY S. RANDALL on for Elector at large, appears perfectly acceptable to the State Committee, provided that the parties thus placed on the ticket will accept and declare themselves favorable to fusion.

It is rumored that Mr. RANDALL refuses to accept formally, but states that he will not decline, on the ground that he cannot prevent any persons who choose from voting for him. As this leaves him in reality in an antagonistic position to Union, and still identified with the Greene electoral ticket, it will probably be considered grounds for refusing to accept his name. In that event Mr. BRONSON will be substituted.

Messrs. BRADY, GREENE, and others of the Greene organization are here, meeting very privately. They are said to be anxious now to make a proposition for union on the State ticket, and to come into the union on the Electoral ticket. It is proposed that Mr. CRANE, of Herkimer, be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and that Mr. BRADY shall withdraw. No proposition will be made openly by them until the final result of the Union question is known.

There seems little doubt that a union will be effected with Mr. BRONSON as Elector at Large and Messrs. BOWEN, WEBSTERVELT, BUTTERWORTH and three others on the Electoral ticket.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

The Democratic State Central Committee adjourned at four o'clock this afternoon, after a session lasting about three hours, during which entire unanimity prevailed.

After some discussion, SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, on the part of the Union men, agreed to the withdrawal of the name of HENRY S. RANDALL, and the substitution of that of GREENE C. BRONSON, as Elector at Large. Alderman DAYTON stated on his own responsibility that the Greene men were willing to unite, provided they could nominate the six electors to be chosen and the Lieutenant-Governor. No proposition of this kind was formally before the Committee from the Greene Party, and no action, therefore, was taken on the subject.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH announced that the National Administration had signified their intention to support the Union ticket agreed on by the Committee.

The following is the official report of the proceedings:

"At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the City of Albany on the 3d inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, of New-York, be and he is hereby substituted as an Elector at Large on the Democratic Electoral ticket, in place of Hon. RUFUS H. WALWORTH, declined.

Resolved, That John H. Brower, of the County of Kings; Jacob A. Westervelt, Stephen P. Russell, Wm. B. Duncan and Wm. A. Kobbe, of the City of New-York, and Abraham B. Conger, of the County of Rockland, be and they are hereby substituted as District Electors on the Democratic Electoral Ticket, in place of Charles H. Collins, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. B. Tillou, James Robinson, John Anderson and Edward Haight, who decline.

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. C. Crain, of Herkimer, be and is hereby substituted as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Hon. Wm. F. Allen declined. (Signed)

D. RICHMOND, Chairman.

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

A remonstrance against any recognition of the Greene Committee was sent in to the State Committee from Franklin County.

Immediately after the State Committee had completed the union Mr. BRADY left for Hudson, where he is to address the National Democracy to-night.

Mr. GREENE expresses his determination to carry on the war to the bitter end, and it is announced that Mr. BRADY will stump the State from now until election day against the Union ticket.

Much excitement was manifested all the afternoon in regard to the ticket, and to-night there is a general rejoicing over the consummation of a union among all classes of the Democracy.

Mr. BRONSON accepts of the nomination of Elector at large.

DEAN RICHMOND left on the boat, this evening, for New-York.

Missouri Politics.

SPEECH OF MAJ. JACKSON, THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The *Republican* publishes a speech delivered yesterday by Maj. JACKSON, (Governor elect,) who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State Convention, and who has since been claimed as a Breckinridge man. The Douglas men, desiring to ascertain his sentiments, appointed a Committee to inquire whether he intended to support DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE. In reply to the interrogatories propounded to him, he said that he was never more anxious to be understood than now, and therefore desired the serious attention of every one present. He continued: "I stated emphatically before the recent election that I believed that Mr. DOUGLAS was the nominee of the Democratic Party, and I believe so now. I endeavored to secure harmonious action between the Democratic Central Committee and Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention, and regretted the failure to do so. I challenge any man present to say that I uttered any remark in the Breckinridge Convention indicating I had changed or designed supporting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE." Mayor JACKSON then gave his reasons for supporting DOUGLAS, saying: "To prevent all misapprehension I now say that I am for DOUGLAS, and that I think that it is my duty to support him as the nominee of the party. If I live until November I will vote for DOUGLAS, and I have never said that I intended anything else." [Applause.]

Florida State Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

A private dispatch to a gentleman in Columbus, reports the result in Escambeat County, Florida, as overwhelmingly Bell and Everett for Governor, Congress and Legislature.

Fernandina gives MILTON, for Governor, 150 majority over HOPKINS, and HILTON, for Congress, 155 majority over ALLEN.

Baldwin Precinct, Duval County, gives a Breckinridge majority.

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany Judicial Convention.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor, informing me that I have been nominated by the Judicial Convention at Tammany Hall, for the office of Recorder of the City of New-York.

It is, I believe, generally known that this nomination was entirely unsolicited by me, and that I had expressed a determination not to allow my name to be presented to the Convention, in connection with any nomination whatever.

It is proper for me to say that this determination was formed, not because I failed to appreciate the dignity, and honor of a Judicial station, but because I felt that my personal interest required my faithful attention to professional business.

Notwithstanding my well understood wishes, the Convention, it seems, unanimously placed me in nomination for the office of Recorder; an office, the importance of which to the people of this City, cannot be over-estimated.

To be nominated under such circumstances is a great honor, and I appreciate it.

Since the nomination was made, I have been urged by many men of high character, of all political parties, who, in matters relating to the Judiciary, lay aside political preferences and prejudices, not to decline; and they have insisted, that under the existing circumstances, it was my duty to accept.

Their solicitations, as well as a sense of duty and of my obligations to the Convention which nominated me, have induced me to waive all personal considerations, and I therefore accept the nomination.

Yours, very truly, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

WM. M. TWEED, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Mozart Hall Assembly Nominations.

The Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions, and in most of the Districts, made nominations. Following is the result:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Callahan.	8.	John J. Rielly.
2.	Wm. Walsh.	9.	No nomination.
3.	C. B. Woodruff.	10.	Not heard from.
4.	No nomination.	11.	No nomination.
5.	Chas. Blauvelt.	12.	Andrew Smith.
6.	Samuel T. Webster.	13.	Thomas Higgins.
7.	No nomination.	14.	T. B. Voorhies.

The rest either adjourned or appointed Conference Committees.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

In the Sixth Assembly (Tammany) District, SAMUEL T. WEBSTER was nominated.

In the Fourteenth, (Tammany,) ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS was nominated.

In the Ninth (Tammany) District, G. MACGREGOR was nominated.

THE DEATH OF WALKER.

Full Particulars of his Trial and Execution — His Dying Speech, his Confession and his Piety.

From the Diario de la Marina. Sept. 26.

By the steamer *Osceola*, which arrived yesterday at Batabano from Truxillo, we have received letters which give us an account of the tragical end of the great filibuster. We insert them below; and it is highly satisfactory to note the Christian death of the celebrated filibuster. It is a great pity that a man capable of such sentiments should have led a life during which he caused so many disasters to humanity.

It is not less satisfactory to us to see how mercifully disposed the authorities of Honduras were to the gratuitous disturbers of the tranquillity of the country. The gift of life conceded to the second in command is an eloquent demonstration of the noble spirit which prevailed there, as is also the humane and generous treatment shown to the officers and soldiers of the expedition. The writers who daily insult these countries—for which they cannot find epithets sufficiently hard—may here learn all that there is respectable and honorable in the sentiments of which the authorities of Honduras have just given proof.

Here are the letters:

TRUXILLO, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The capture of WALKER and some seventy individuals having been effected by Gen. ALVAREZ, who, with two hundred men, pursued them in connection with the steamer *Icarus*, I am about to narrate to you, circumstantially, the particulars of the entrance and execution of the chieftain.

On the 5th inst., at the moment that Gen. GODOY, with the auxiliary troop of Guatemala, set sail with two vessels to join Gen. ALVAREZ, the schooner *Correo* came to anchor in the fort, bringing back the expedition of Gen. ALVAREZ himself. The *Icarus* remained behind from motives of convenience, but she also came to anchor during the night.

The next day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, three great launches, (the very ones used by the invaders) were brought alongside of the steamer to receive the prisoners, who came ashore under guard of the marines of the *Icarus*.

Upon disembarking, the marines marched first; the Hondureno troops came next, marching in hollow square, with the prisoners in the centre.

With the exception of a few fillibusters, all the party looked like corpses, and some of them were apparently in the last agonies. With their sad and languid looks, they appeared to curse the leader who had brought them to such dire extremities.

The march at the entrance was slow and solemn. WALKER, at the head of his people, marched to the tap of the drum, and was the observed of all observers.

As soon as WALKER entered the prison he was heavily ironed, and asked if he wanted anything. He only asked for *water*. He then sent for the Chaplain of this port, and professing his faith as a Roman Catholic, he was seen thereafter almost constantly kneeling at the feet of the priest in front of a small altar, on which, by the dim light of the tapers the image of Jesus was distinguished. Among other things he once said to the Captain, "*I am resigned to die; my political career is concluded.*"

On the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., WALKER was notified of his sentence of death; and to this startling message the only reply he made was to ask at what hour it would be executed, and whether he had time to write.

On the 12th, at 8 o'clock A. M., the culprit marched to the place of execution. He walked with a crucifix in his hand, upon which he bent all his regards, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but listening piously to the psalms which the priest recited in his ear. He entered the hollow square formed by the soldiery in the place of execution, and there full of resignation, he pronounced the following words, "I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made upon Honduras in accordance with the suggestions of some Ruatanoes, was unjust. Those who accompanied me are not to blame. I alone am guilty. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation—would that it may be for the good of society."

WALKER died with remarkable fortitude. His remains were received into a tomb, and rest in peace for a perpetual example.

One day after the execution of WALKER, the American schooner *John E. Taylor*, with reinforcements and arms for the fillibusters, anchored in the port; but she soon afterwards disappeared, having recognized the forces of the Republican power. The immediate arrival of an American man-of-war steamer is announced, and it is considered very probable that other vessels, with reinforcements for the unhappy expedition, will arrive, as the promoters thereof in the United States are ignorant of the fate of WALKER.

TRUXILLO, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The band of marauders which the buccaneer WALKER commanded, with the title of General, having been captured, the commander of the port, D. NORBERTO MARTINEZ, proceeded to try by Court-martial WALKER and his second, F. A. RUDLER. The case was referred to the Chief of the restoring force, Gen. D. MARIANO ALVAREZ, who, after having heard the criminals in their own behalf, sentenced the first to capital punishment, and the second to four years' imprisonment, both being satisfied with the sentence.

The defence made by the criminals themselves does not contain any attempt at exculpation; and on the contrary, Col. RUDLER, the second in command, has handed to Commander MARTINEZ, through the medium of the English Consul, a communication manifesting his gratitude to the Republic for the mercy with which he had been treated. The rest of the expedition—some seventy odd—have been pardoned, under the condition and oath that they would never enlist again for any similar vandal expedition against any Republic in Central America.

WALKER was shot, and suffered the penalty in the old Plaza de Armas, which communicates with the mole on which he disembarked on the morning of August 6. Those who have been pardoned still remain in Trujillo, while a vessel is preparing to take them back to the United States. They are very well treated, and even ladies of the highest rank, forgetting the fatigues of their recent flight, assist the sick and wounded. The forces of the Government comport themselves with so much propriety, that even foreigners admire their subordination.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 29.

The British steam sloop-of-war *Gladiator*, Capt. HINCKLY, before reported at the Pass, arrived at the Quarantine Station yesterday afternoon, where she still remains, with most of the party she brought up on board. They number fifty-seven in all, and are in excellent health. Two of them, Major DOLAN and Capt. WEST, came up on the *Charles Morgan* this morning. The *Gladiator* will be up with the rest in the course of two or three days.

The detailed report of the party on board the *Gladiator* adds but little to the information we already have. Gen. WALKER was shot at 8 o'clock the morning of the 12th, and buried the same day in the public burial ground.

None of his friends were present at the execution, or even allowed to communicate with him after his capture. An American, however, who was at the time in the town of Truxillo, witnessed the execution, and afterwards assisted at his burial, the ceremonies of which were conducted by foreigners alone, the natives refusing to take part in them.

This American, who is on board the *Gladiator*, brings with him a portion of WALKER's clothing, and other memorials left by him, which we presume will be handed over to his family.

It is also stated that Gen. WALKER, before his execution, wrote several letters to his friends in the United States, which were taken by Gen. ALVAREZ, and by him handed over, sealed, to the English commander, to be forwarded to their destinations.

Col. RUDLER, WALKER's second in command, has been sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison at Comayagua.

The rest of the party, about seventy in number, were all permitted to return to the United States. Eleven of them, however, were sent home by way of Havana.

Of WALKER's capture, on the Rio Negro, we have the following additional from an authorative source: The party sent up the river was under the immediate command of Capt. SALMON, of the *Icarus*. On making his appearance he asked for Gen. WALKER. Gen. WALKER then stepped forward and said he was the man.

Capt. SALMON then said: "I demand that you surrender to me immediately." Gen. WALKER replied: "To whom do I surrender?" Capt. SALMON said: "To an officer of Her Majesty's Government." WALKER then said again: "Do I understand you to say that I am to surrender to a representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government?" Capt. SALMON replied "Yes." Gen. WALKER then drew his sword and formally surrendered, and was taken on board the *Icarus*.

NAMES OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The names of WALKER's followers who returned by the *Gladiator* are:

Lieut. James Small, J. G. Hogg, James Murray, L. Jennings, Capt, J. S. West, Lieut. Norris Parsons, Jos. W. Witzenstine, E. G. Grover, Henry Cooper, John Hans, A. H. Trotter, John Harris, Maj. J. V. Hoof, Lieut. J. F. Ryan, John Coyle, T. E. Williams, J. Davenport, Lieut. James Martin, John Murphy, H. Evvay, J. Ramson, C. H. Gale, A. Heldman, J. H. Stewart, P. Parker, Maj. Thos. Dolan, J. Goodwin, J. Manly, J. Hoover, Tyrell, Wm. Hunter, M. C. Priddy, F. L. Walgramott, G. L. Williams, B. A. Fulton, Theo. Smith, W. Sander, M. Beaty, J. Downs, E. F. Connery, Wm. Daly, B. Caldwell, J. Dixon, Wm. Stanley, Jaszetzky, W. Bush, John McKinney, Benj. Hand, J. Oates, W. Nagle, H. C. Reed, H. C. Lea, P. Carroll, W. H. Kennon, M. M. Stephens, Lieut. H. Cook, C. Alleman. Maj. DOLAN and Capt. WEST came up to the city yesterday morning, and were warmly received by their friends.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THOMAS E. MUNDY AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday morning Recorder BARNARD was to have sentenced THOMAS E. MUNDY for the offence to which some weeks ago he had pleaded guilty, of having committed an indecent assault upon a little girl, daughter of a policeman in the Twenty-second Ward. MUNDY had been sauntering about the vestibule of the Court during the morning, but when his name was called he failed to present himself, and consequently his bail was declared forfeited and a bench-warrant was issued for his arrest. Among those who went in search of the fugitive was Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, who heard, at a late hour in the afternoon, that he had concealed himself in Hoboken, and he therefore went over there, and found him. MUNDY stated that he would return without the formality of a requisition being made for his surrender, and he accordingly was brought over, and lodged in a cell in the Sixth Ward Station-house for the night. He expressed great contrition for having forfeited his bail, particularly as he had broken his faith with Mr. WILLIAM MINER, the Register, who had been his bondsman, and who would be a loser by his folly. With reference to his offence, he stated that it was the result of drunkenness, and he seemed to feel very keenly the disgrace which his imprisonment will reflect upon his family.

ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—FATAL RESULT.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of TERENCE KELLY, a native of Ireland, 51 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received, on the 26th ult., by jumping from an Eighth-avenue Railroad car. It appeared that deceased was riding on the front platform of car No. 8, and on reaching the corner of Thirty-third-street, he jumped off upon a heap of stones, which caused him to fall backwards beneath the vehicle. The wheels passed over both his legs, crushing them so terribly that the injury resulted in his death. The jury, in their verdict, recommended the Railroad Company to adopt proper measures to prevent passengers in future leaving or entering the cars by way of the front platform.

MISS LYON STILL ALIVE.—Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, the young woman whose sad case, in connection with her recent attempt to commit self-destruction, has excited a very general interest, still remains in a precarious condition at the residence of Mr. GRIFFITH, in Thirty-sixth-street. Dr. BUADICK, her physician, states that, although extremely feeble, she was perfectly conscious all day yesterday, and was able to converse. In reference to her father and her own troubles, however, she expresses a decided aversion to speak.

Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

The eleventh anniversary of this Society was held yesterday in the Broome-street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. The annual report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the past year to have been $40,489 94, and the expenditures $249 10 more than the receipts. The annual report of the Board was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WYCOFF. It is a lengthy document with an appendix of 107 quarto pages, giving the results of the examination into the true meaning of the word *baptism*, and claiming to cover the whole ground of the controversy upon the subject. The work of revising the Scriptures has been diligently prosecuted during the year. The epistles to *Titus*, first and second *Timothy*, *Philemon*, *James*, and *Gallatians* have been completed, and *Mark* is nearly ready for publication. The report contains the following table of publications issued by the Bible Union since its organization:

Publications.	Copies.	Pages.
Karen Scriptures	3,500	800,000
Chinese Scriptures	6,000	7,800,000
Siamese Scriptures	4,000	961,700
German Bibles and Testaments	140,125	65,491,622
Italian New Testaments	2,000	686,000
French Gospels	1,000	31,000
Spanish Gospels, Epistles, and New Testaments	10,113	884,744
Bible Union Reporter, containing Revisions	219,105	4,674,232
The Book of Job, in various forms	14,369	1,168,975
Mathew's Gospel (in part)	9,823	393,938
Mark's Gospel	1,275	189,500
Luke's Gospel	269	75,589
John's Gospel	208	38,896
Acts	2,461	554,188
Ephesians	3,191	181,786
Thessalonians, in various forms	3,327	268,814
Hebrews	2,202	211,392
Philemon	3,235	276,190
First Peter to Revelations, inclusive	4,500	1,090
Scripture Publications	430,263	78,689,659
Quarterlies, Tracts in packages, &c	629,458	21,602,365
Totals	1,060,121	100,292,044

Following the report Rev. Dr. EATON, of the Madison University, made some remarks in its favor, and it was thereupon unanimously adopted. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE then delivered the Annual Address.

City Finances.

The following communication was sent yesterday by the Comptroller to the Heads of the various Departments:

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

To the Heads of the several Departments and Branches of the City Government:

The time for commencing the preparation of the financial estimates for the ensuing year having arrived, the Comptroller respectfully solicits from the Heads of Departments and others, statements, in detail, of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, for and during the next fiscal year, commencing Jan. 1, 1861, which expenses are payable from the City Treasury, and required to be provided for in the annual appropriations for 1861, and by the General Tax Levy of said year; such statements to be rendered on or before the 20th of October, to enable him to arrange and submit the same to the Common Council for their action.

The form prescribed for such statements last year is again recommended; and it is requested that complete lists of the officers and clerks in each department, whose salaries are fixed by law, or by resolution or ordinance of the Common Council, may be furnished, showing the following particulars, to wit:

1. The office or bureau in which the officer or clerk named is employed.

2. The title or official designation of such officer or clerk.

3. The name of the incumbent of the office or clerkship.

4. The amount of salary per annum, with a brief reference to the law or ordinance authorizing the same.

Expenditures, other than for salaries, should be detailed under the titles of bureaux in which they are to be made, and include everything required in carrying on the affairs of the City Government. The disbursements on Trust and Special Accounts are not to be included in the statements now called for.

The Comptroller being required to submit to the Common Council an estimate of the receipts as well as expenditures of the Corporation, the several departments are respectfully requested to furnish statements of the probable income from the various sources of the City revenue under their charge respectively, with the same minuteness of detail as required in the statements of expenditures. Very respectfully, ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the County Jail, Raymond-street, when a large amount of business was disposed of. The Keeper of the Penitentiary sent in his report for August and September, by which it appears that there were received in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
August	65	80	145
September	45	62	107
Discharged in—			
August	61	61	122
September	42	56	98
Died in—			
August	1	..	1
September	1	..	1
Remaining:			
August	132	151	283
September	134	157	291

The Committee on Accounts reported the storekeeper's statement correct, and recommended the purchase of a safe for his department. The report was adopted.

The subject of selecting a site for the proposed County Court-house was brought up for consideration, and after considerable discussion, on motion of Supervisor BEERS, the whole proceedings of the Board for the last ten years, in relation to the subject, were ordered to be printed, and the report of the Committee was laid on the table until the next meeting.

The following statement of the valuation of the taxable property in the several Wards and towns in the County of Kings, as returned by the Assessors for the year 1860 as compared with 1859:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Ward	6,591,062	6,536,462	....	54,600
II. Ward	4,769,319	4,816,936	57,177	....
III. Ward	11,368,219	4,839,220	533,001	....
IV. Ward	5,655,159	5,664,552	9,402	....
V. Ward	2,848,429	2,877,629	29,200	....
VI. Ward	11,342,694	11,407,487	64,793	....
VII. Ward	3,824,266	4,054,341	230,075	....
VIII. Ward	3,659,688	3,830,170	171,472	....
IX. Ward	6,916,744	7,037,062	120,318	....
X. Ward	9,348,300	9,532,741	284,441	....
XI. Ward	9,918,299	10,337,149	418,851	....
XII. Ward	3,934,740	4,166,510	232,070	....
XIII. Ward	7,295,943	7,312,067	26,124	....
XIV. Ward	3,374,607	3,428,584	83,983	....
XV. Ward	1,569,[illegible]	1,615,448	45,545	....
XVI. Ward	1,721,[illegible]	1,777,165	55,265	....
XVII. Ward	2,200,316	2,171,386	....	28,930
XVIII. Ward	1,649,[illegible]	1,677,115	27,370	....
XIX. Ward	3,1[illegible]6,812	3,365,272	178,460	....
Tot. Brooklyn	101,047,709	103,501,156	....	....
New-Utrecht	1,895,227	1,893,897	....	1,330
Flatbush	1,613,097	1,714,261	....	....
New-Lotts	987,955	1,009,736	....	....
Gravesend	673,982	674,106	....	....
Flatlands	728,132	722,582	....	5,550
Tot. Co. Towns	5,867,493	6,014,681	....	....
Total	106,914,632	109,515,737	2,691,515	90,410

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, 13 years of age, named LOPEZ, while at work in a sash and blind shop, on De Kalb, near Bedford-avenue, yesterday afternoon, was instantly killed by getting caught in the machinery.

POLICE COURT.—During the month of September, Justice CORNWELL, of the Police Court, disposed of 603 cases brought before him for the following offences: Intoxication, 384; assault and battery, 65; petit larceny, 33; violation of ordinances, 35; vagrancy, 59; abandonment, 2; false pretences, 3; fighting, in the streets, 6; grand larceny, 9; threats, 3; arson-burglary, receiving stolen goods and seduction, 1 each.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day was 116, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 15, 36.

The Turf.

GREAT DOUBLE TEAM RACE AT UNION COURSE.

Yesterday, one of the finest double team trots which has been witnessed in this vicinity for a long time, came off on the Union Course, for $1,000 a side. The horses are what is termed "crack roadsters," and belong respectively to Mr. H. D. FELTER, a wine merchant on Broadway, and a Mr. MEAD. Mr. FELTER'S horses were a splendid pair of light bays, driven by HORACE F. JONES. Mr. MEAD'S horses were a black horse and sorrel mare, driven by SAM MCLAUGHLIN. The race was attended by about 200 persons, and seemed to afford great satisfaction to the spectators in every particular. The betting was about 100 to 60 on Mr. FELTER'S team at the onset, but after scoring several times, and when it was discovered MCLAUGHLIN'S horses could not foot with them, it went down to 100 to 10.

On the first heat, which was a capitally and closely contested one for most of the mile, the betters at such long odds began to look blue; but after Mr. JONES had won this heat by about three lengths, it gave confidence, and the betting was resumed.

The second and third heats were also looked upon as being well worthy the attention of all admirers of horseflesh. The heats were spiritedly contested for, but the fleetness and superiority of the bay horses, with HORACE JONES to drive them, was entirely manifest, and he won so handsomely that it settled decisively a long-mooted question in private circles as to the mettle and speed of the gentlemen's respective teams. Some talk was indulged in reference to matching Mr. BONNER'S team against the winners.

SUMMARY DOUBLE-TEAM TROTTING, OCT. 3, 1860.

Horace F. Jones names *Putnam* and mate.....1 1 1
Sam. McLaughlin names *Jim* and mate.....2 2 2
Time—2:40¼—2:40—2:39¾.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, author of *The Fallacy of Cauterization Exposed*, treats Nervous Debility and all other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. Varicocele radically cured by a new and painless process. (See his late Work on Special diseases.) 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

[Advertisement.]

IS PHRENOLOGY OF PRACTICAL USE?—If not, why do so many rely upon it after years of trial? Many merchants in the selection of clerks, mechanics of apprentices, housekeepers of servants, are guided, in a great degree, if not entirely, by this science. Examinations, with full written descriptions, made by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Business hats, opera hats, Promenade hats, soft and hard hats, tall and short hats, silk hats, fur hats, heavy hats, hats for young gentlemen, hats for middle-aged gentlemen and hats for elderly gentlemen; low priced hats and hats at all prices, and all of the genuine Knox manufacture, can be obtained only at No. 212 Broadway. Those who want a hat must go there for it.

[Advertisement.]

WIDE-AWAKES.—BARNUM'S Museum is worthy a visit before you leave the City, and to accommodate such as must leave this evening, BARNUM gives a performance of that superb play, "Joseph and His Brethren," at 3 o'clock this afternoon and 7½ this evening. All the living and other wonders and curiosities will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN GAS FIXTURES.—Rich chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c., at cost, till 1st January, put up in New-York or Brooklyn, free of expense. Call early at JOHN BUTLER'S, No. 112 Fulton-st., and No. 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Fever and ague promptly subdued by HOLLOWAY'S Vegetable Pills. All other preparations advertised as remedies have a pernicious influence on the Constitution, while these Pills renovate the entire system without entailing unpleasant consequences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 3.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102	
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102¾	
9,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '79	106¾	
4,000	Virginia State 6s	91¾	
5,000	Louis. State 6s	98½	
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '75	102¾	
1,000	Erie 2d M. bs	99½	
5,000	E. R. 4th M. bs	87	
3,000	E. R. 8th M. bs	90	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2M. B.	101	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	63	
2,000	do	61	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	80	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. ex int.	96⅜	
1,000	Ter. Ht. & Alt. 2d M.	88	
4,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	23	
5,000	do	b60	23⅛
3,000	L'keE. & W. 1M. Bs.	75¼	
8,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	78	
60	Bank of Commerce	101	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	106	
8	Metropolitan Bank	111	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	13¾	
115	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83	
100	do	b30	83½
50	do	b60	84
50	do		83⅞
275	Harlem Railroad		22
100	do	s60	22
500	do		22¼
200	do		22⅜
200	do		22⅝
150	do	b30	22¾
200	do	b30	22⅞
100	do	b60	23⅛
50	do	b30	23
100	New-York Cen. R.		90
350	do		89¾
200	do	b30	90
150	do	b60	90⅛
50	do	b60	90⅜
50	do	b10	90
200	do	b60	90
50	do	s60	89⅜
50	do	b10	89⅝
100	do	b30	89⅞
600	do	s60	89⅜
400	do		89⅜
600	do	b10	89⅜
250	do		89⅜
100	do	s60	89⅜
100	do	s30	89⅜
150	Erie Railroad	b10	40⅜
750	do		40⅜
200	do	s10	40⅜
50	do	s60	40⅜
500	do	s60	40⅜
300	do		40⅜
350	do		40⅛
165	Hudson River R.		63
100	do	s60	63
50	do	s30	63
50	do	s20	63
200	do	b60	63⅜
25	do	b60	63⅜
100	do	s3	63⅜
560	Reading R		47⅜
150	do		47¾
1200	do	s30	47
200	do	s10	47
27	N. H. & Hart. R.		140
100	Mich. Cent. R.		b30 69½
250	do		69
100	do		twk 69
100	do		b10 69
50	do		b30 69
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia.	s60	23¾
500	do		23½
250	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. s.		47¾
300	do	s60	47¾
150	do		47¾
200	do	b60	48
120	Chic. Bur. & Qu. R.		89
50	do	s10	88½
50	do	b60	89
210	Mil. & Miss. R.		13
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		85⅜
200	do	s30	85¼
600	do	b30	85½
200	do		85⅝
400	do		85¾
50	do	b15	85⅞
100	do	s60	85½
250	do	s60	85½
400	Cl. & Tol. R.		45¾
100	do	s30	45¾
200	do		45⅝
380	Chic. & Rk. I. R.		72⅜
100	do	b10	72¾
50	do	s10	72¾
100	do		72⅝
100	do	s10	72⅝
200	Mich. So. & No. In.		22¾
10	do		22¾
300	Cleve. & Pittsb'h R.		15¼
500	do	b30	15½
150	do	s30	15
500	Galena & Chic. R.	s30	76
400	do		c 76
50	do		c 76